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SOCIAL JUSTICE

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The Suppressed Truth

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Together We Stand To Remake America

A New 'Deal' Is Pictured For Industry

Honest Business Invited to Unite Against Chiseler; Stockholders' Call To Duty

A new concept of industrial society—and a thought which, we predict, will be far-reaching in its reverberations throughout the nation — was presented by Father Coughlin in his initial broadcast of the 1938 season, last Sunday afternoon.

It invited industry to organize for its own protection. Whereas the "co-operation" of the N.R.A. set-up was an imposed regulation, abused by big business to take advantage of small business, Father Coughlin's radio message suggests that industry unite to protect the honest majority from a "chiseling" few.

Suggests Union of Honest Business

Its motivating spirit one recognizes, is the Guild ideal applied to modern conditions.

Broadcasting from the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, Father Coughlin said:

"It is my belief that the vast majority of industrialists are honest. It is my opinion that their old policy of individualism, of 'minding-one's-own-business-ism' should be cashiered in favor of a strong industrial organization policy.

"A union of motorcar manufacturers, a union of butchers, a union of grocers, a union of druggists — unions which will refuse to protect the so-called chiselers and circumventers in business; which will expose them stark naked to the American public if they pay less than living wages, or cut prices in unjust competition, thereby destroying markets.

New Viewpoint For Stockholders

"Industry can accomplish this objective provided every stockholder in the United

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Coughlinisms

"In the tapestry of nature God fashioned man as a social being. . . . He fashioned him to depend upon others, to serve others, to produce for others, so that these others —woven with him into a single pattern of society—can serve Him in a program of mutual co-operation."

* * *

"America can dig itself out of the rut of despair. Our people, be they rich or poor, industrialist or laborer, banker or farmer, Catholic or Protestant, Christian or Jew, Democrat or Republican, are called upon in this emergency not only to put aside bigotry and partisanship but to adopt the primary policy of social justice which, abhoring class struggle in its every phase, sustains class co-operation in season and out."

* * *

"I maintain that, as American citizens, we should pledge ourselves, singly and unitedly, to cease sniping at *our democratic form of government. . . . America can work* out her destiny thoroughly, efficiently and prosperously with democratic representatives who will represent, and with an executive and judiciary branch of government which will abide by our Constitution. This Constitution is part and parcel of our social life; it is its heart!"

* * *

"Why cannot the quarrel between these two labor unions (C. I. O. and A. F. of L.) be terminated? . . . The laboring man cannot afford to remain subject to the whims and decisions of quarrelsome radical leaders, any more than can the stockholders of a corporation perpetuate their policies of do-nothing-ism as they submit to the dictates of men who are solely motivated by the philosophy of personal profit. In each case the time has arrived for the members of unions and of corporations to become vocal. THE UNION LABORER AND THE STOCKHOLDER MUST ASSERT HIMSELF!"

Fr. Coughlin's First Broadcast of 1938 Is Heard on 63 Stations

"America can grow wealthy only by producing wealth. Its citizens can become happy only by spreading happiness.

"Those who obstruct our progress must surrender their prerogatives and abdicate their positions, be they captains of industry, leaders of labor or officials of government!

"This, our nation, dedicated by our fathers to God and to His principles of love and of justice, must not be bartered to chaos and the principles of strife."

Seated before their receiving sets in millions of America's homes, at 4 p. m. Sunday, January 9, the people of the nation heard again the familiar voice of their beloved teacher. Welcomed to the hearts of an unprecedented audience, Father Coughlin's message was broadcast over 63 radio stations.

A moving plea for the co-operation of all classes, in a program of social justice for all, Father Coughlin's message continued:

"Let us remember that if all the propaganda expended upon war and thoughts of war were converted overnight into propaganda for prosperity at home; into propaganda which aims at national co-operation amongst our various classes of citizens; into propaganda for an honest, adequate dollar and for a living wage capable of purchasing what our factories are capable of producing—more benefits would accrue to us than we can comprehend at this moment.

"My Friends, we must stand together at home, free from entanglements abroad, as we visualize what America can be if we have but the will to make it be!

"We cannot afford to adopt any other attitude. Needless poverty must be banished; needless taxation must be expatriated; needless inflation and deflation must cease to exist, and needless idleness must be outlawed immediately.

"These objectives can be accomplished by co-operation—never by conflict."

Jackson Day For Oratory, Not Example

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Judging from the raucous tone of certain unrehearsed vocal effects that floated through the microphone, the Jackson Day dinner, to some of those present, was an excuse to get copiously inebriated.

Others came to be intoxicated, at close range, by Mr. Roosevelt's oratory. To others the dinner was a chance to "show" themselves as solid members of the Democratic party. To Jim Farley it was an opportunity to raise funds, at $50 a plate, for the purpose of retiring the party's campaign deficit.

To the president it was an occasion to compare himself once again to Andy Jackson.

History knows Jackson and Jefferson chiefly for their opposition to the Bank of the United States, the precursor of the present Federal Reserve System. Jackson, particularly, assailed the private bankers who controlled the monetary system of his day, calling them a "den of vipers and thieves."

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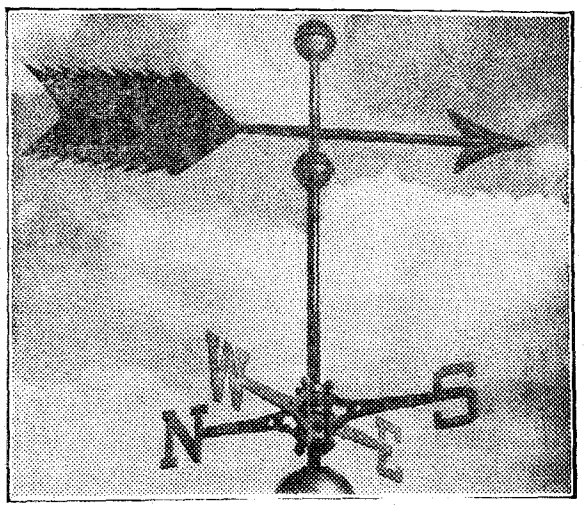

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

The President's Message to Congress

NO sensible person can disagree substantially with the thoughts expressed by the President in his recent message to Congress. Nevertheless, it will be criticised severely. Many citizens will remember the former messages he delivered which were unfulfilled and will regard this message as spun from the same material.

Others will point out that his message is notable for several substantial omissions related to the lowering of taxation and the rectifying of an obsolete financial system which, more than anything else, is responsible for the 11 million unemployed and for the abnormal high cost of living the nation is now experiencing.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE is glad that Mr. Roosevelt took official recognition of our national defense. For years it has been our contention that we should remain aloof from foreign entanglements on the one hand and, on the other, construct a naval and air force sufficiently strong to protect our shores and the natural sphere of Pan-American influence from attack.

By this time it is obvious to every observant person that no reliance can be placed upon treaties, pacts or international contracts. The lessons of the past twenty years are sufficiently eloquent to bear out this assertion.

* * *

Nevertheless, neither our navy nor our air force should be used in any foreign waters or air beyond the natural limitations of Pan-America. Insignificant is the argument related to foreign trade and its protection when we are officially aware that 96½ per cent of all our trade is domestic and only 3½ per cent of it foreign. Today, as of yesterday, there is a vast empire to be developed at home, a vast market to be encouraged in America and a vast source of virgin wealth to be cultivated.

If war must we waged, it is our opinion that the enemy to be named should be the causes of obstruction here at home. Relentless aggression against want in the midst of plenty which holds us bound to the rock of needless poverty—this is our natural enemy.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt said: "**. . . human needs and human desires are infinitely greater, infinitely more difficult to meet than in any previous period in the life of our Republic.**" In one sense, the Chief Executive is correct. In fact, he could have said that it is impossible to meet these human needs and desires with the present machinery of distributing wealth. It is our belief that he should revert to his first message delivered to the American people in the Inaugural Address; that he should insist on driving the money changers from the temple; that he should revive his original objective of limiting to Congress the power to coin and regulate the money used in the United States. After all, money is the river on whose waters the cargo of wealth flows from the port of demand to the harbor of supply.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to note that the President has repudiated his program of destruction for farm products. Ever since our nation adopted the policy of burning wheat and corn, of plowing under cotton and of slaughtering pigs, we took strenuous exception to the agricultural planning of the administration.

It is our contention that God gives us a surplus one year, expecting us to husband it in anticipation of an unforeseen drouth in another year. **No nation ever suffered from a surplus of foodstuffs.** If we produce too much in America, it is always possible for us either to sell the surplus or to give it away, if necessary, to some nation suffering from floods and famine. It is a truism to state that at no single time in history are all nations prosperous. Dame Misfortune is always busy visiting some section of the world.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt is correct in emphasizing the distinction between ownership and use when he remarks that even though a farmer owns his acres he may not misuse them or abuse them thereby becoming "not only a social problem but an economic menace."

The same principle is applicable to industry and to finance.

It would have been well had this thought been rounded out in the presidential message to include these two latter sectors of our population.

* * *

In a former address, delivered in 1933, Mr. Roosevelt complained righteously that commodity prices were too low. He expressed his determination to raise them to the 1926 level.

"Raise them, I will," said he. To raise them and thereby raise the cost of living without raising the purchasing power of the people is an absurdity. If the President persists in his determination to benefit the farmer with high prices for his products, he may not be satisfied until he fattens the pay envelopes of the nation with a living annual wage.

It is to be hoped that this Seventy-fifth Congress will see the logic of this principle and act accordingly.

WE regret that Mr. Roosevelt made as as his objective of national well-being the ability of the citizens to meet the taxes now imposed upon the nation by this federal government. The true objective is the well-being of the citizen. (Only an incidental objective is the ability to pay taxes.) This well-being cannot be attained until such time as every citizen able and willing to work is afforded such an opportunity — an opportunity of not working for the government but for private enterprise which the benign laws legislated by government make possible.

* * *

Highly commendable is Mr. Roosevelt's professed adoption of the principle that capital needs labor and labor needs capital. We sincerely trust that the inadequacies of the Wagner Act which militated too greatly against industry, that the favoritism on the part of the administration towards the irresponsible C. I. O.; that the petting of radicalism in its objective to seize and destroy property and even set up a political regime in some localities will be corrected.

It is possible for America to suffer from the monopolistic abuse of labor just as it suffered in the past from the monopolistic abuse of finance and of industry.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE does not agree with the President in all his statements relative to sound banking. Nevertheless, it is happy to applaud him when he says: "They (small bankers) are compelled in practice to accept the policies laid down by a small number of the larger banks in the nation." We trust that the largest bank of all—the Federal Reserve Bank, privately owned and operated for the private gain of the owners — will be compelled to surrender its prerogatives of coining and regulating 95 per cent of all the money used in the United States of America.

The right of labor to organize, the decrying of class warfare and the determination of the government to engage in necessary profitable public works are all principles bespoken by Mr. Roosevelt and long since upheld by the followers of social justice.

* * *

Unfortunately, the President has made many promises in the past — promises which have not been fulfilled. It is to be hoped that this public pronouncement made by him in the Seventy-Fifth Congress message shall not go down in history categoried with his former statements.

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Communism and Union Labor

By . . .
Raymond T. Feely, S.J., L.L.D.

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DO you union men want "phonies" to run your union—men whose aim is to use you and your fellow workers for their own selfish purposes? Do you, as union men, want a system of serfdom wherein the state assigns you your jobs, and wherein, if you strike against unjust conditions you commit a crime and are thrown into jail?

You don't and neither does any decent American union man or woman. But certain "militant labor leaders" are trying to sell you out to a system eminently worse than the serfdom of old.

Labor has a real problem. Briefly it is this: Laboring men and women for the first time in the history of the U. S. A., are obtaining their God-given right to unionize and bargain collectively for their just demands. Unionization is sweeping the country like an avalanche, and in itself it is a splendid thing.

Unfortunately labor has few trained leaders. Many of its best trained organizers are members of the Communist party. A number of unions have been taken over by Communist leaders, on the Pacific coast, in New York, and in other parts of the country. It is true that many of the reds are too "yellow" to pose under their real beliefs and simply call themselves "militant labor leaders," or "progressive union men." And the majority of workers do not know those who are using the present industrial unrest to sell you out to a system which will deprive you of everything that you are now fighting for.

* * *

THESE remarks will be condemned as "red baiting." Now let's be fair. If by exposing the damnable hypocrisy of the Communists in labor ranks, one is charged with "red baiting," then make the most of it. **Every American knows that once you realize the truth, your own common-sense Americanism will rid you of the hypocrites who are now, by propaganda and "beef squads" trying to force you to accept their leadership.**

Russia is supposed to be the great enemy of Fascism. The world is said to be splitting up into two armed camps, with Italy, Germany and Japan on one side—representing Fascism—and Russia, France and all the other "democracies," on the other. Never was a more lying propaganda ever attempted. Fascism, briefly, means any "ruthless dictatorship"—a system in which the government controls everything; in which the worker has no right to strike, and no collective bargaining rights.

That's the definition used by the Communists themselves. Now, applying that definition, **the greatest Fascist Nation in the world is Russia, and the greatest Fascist in the world is Joseph Stalin!** Who ever elected Joseph Stalin to anything? The head of the Council of Peoples Commissars in the U. S. S. R. is a man named Molitov. The chairman of the central executive committee is a man named Kalinin. Yet ask any man, Communist or anti-Communist, who is head of the U. S. S. R., and he will tell you Stalin. According to the official handbook of the Soviet Union there are only 1,872,000 members of the Communist party in the U. S. S. R. According to the new constitution of the U. S. S. R., that has been so highly praised, there is only one party in the U. S. S. R. In other words, there are fewer than two million members who have any official status in the Soviet Union. There are over 170 million people in Russia, so that a little more than one percent, after 20 years of Communism, still run the other 99 percent, and even that one percent never freely elected Joseph Stalin to any job!

* * *

THERE isn't any such thing as "American Communism," and the dirtiest lie that was ever attempted to be sold to American labor is Earl Browder's famous slogan, "Communism is 20th century Americanism." **The very platform on which Earl Browder ran for President of the United States had to be approved in Moscow!** The programs set forth by the Western Worker (Pacific Coast Communist organ), and the Daily Worker on the eastern seaboard, the tactics used by Communists in past strikes, all had to be submitted to a group of foreigners in Moscow.

The "Program of the Communist Internationals," issued under official Communist auspices, sets forth directly, that those accepting membership in the party shall abide by orders and decisions of the party, and the Communist International.

Fascism in Russia is political dictatorship worse than any of the political acts ever charged to Hitler or Mussolini. It is perfectly true that labor cannot strike, nor capital practice the lockout in Fascist countries, **but in Russia, no matter how brutal the working conditions, if you attempted to strike you would be sent to jail, or dispatched to a prison camp to work for no wages whatever—if you escaped death by a firing squad.**

To strike in the U. S. S. R. is not only a crime; as a matter of fact it is suicide. The working man of Russia has exchanged the shackles of the Czars for the worse fetters of the most vicious and brutal exploiter of labor in the world—Joseph Stalin.

THE worker has the right to a living, annual wage. It is for this reason the working man has the right to join a union, to seek justice. In Russia, Joseph Stalin, who was never elected to any office by a laboring man, sets the wages. If a worker is dissatisfied, he is helpless to protest. If he does he is damned as a "class enemy," or a "Trotskyite." If he escapes with his life he is sent to a prison camp. The world's most brutal "capitalist" is Stalin, with 170 million people completely under his control.

In Russia "labor spying" is rampant. Wages are below the relief standard in the United States; the "speed up" is practiced as a matter of "efficiency," and honest workers are forced to compete for their jobs with convict labor. Working conditions in Russia are comparable to those on Alcatraz island. There is no unemployment on Alcatraz, where the government finds works for convicts; there is no unemployment in the U. S. S. R., where Fascist Stalin bends every worker to his will.

Women workers in Russia are given men's jobs as a measure of "equality." They become "beasts of burden and brood mares." The government's intention was to create "complete equality" of women with men. They found, however, that biological laws prevented their causing the men to bear half the children.

Communist leaders are able to change their tactics to fit any given situation. Thus in the United States, when attempts to form Communist labor unions failed, orders were given in Moscow to use the "Trojan War horse" method to penetrate the A. F. of L.

At this time, however, there sprang into existence another union far better organized for Communistic inroads, the C. I. O. Because the industrial set-up is better designed for control at the top and for general strikes, all the Communists in the country were ordered to push the C. I. O. and take over its leadership, if possible.

THE writer does not pass judgment at this moment on the C. I. O., except to say this—no American labor leader who really loves American democracy, who really wants to preserve the right of collective bargaining, should ever counsel with a Communist who is pledged, body and soul, to the Third International. To appoint these Moscow agents as organizers of American working men and women is the greatest treason that ever was committed against the American working man in this country. Hordes of Communists at present are overrunning the country, trying to sell unionization to the unorganized, in order that they may eventually be able to take over and control the C. I. O.

What is to be done? The average working man does not know who is and who is not a real Communist. Red leaders are posing as "militant labor leaders." Capitalist organizations have their operators, but you don't want their testimony. The one power that is big enough and able enough and reliable enough to give you the information is the Federal Government through its department of justice. This isn't a plea for a Congressional investigation of labor. If the department of justice can drive kidnapers back to their holes, it can expose to decent American workers the names of those taking orders from the Third International. True union men and women will take care of the rest.

Many true union men and women will want to know how to combat communistic influences in labor unions. Read copies of the Daily Worker, the Western Worker, and other communistic papers to find out who are the friends of Communistic editors. See what labor leaders are featured and praised by the communists themselves; see which ones are condemned. Secondly, "smoke out" Communists in your labor unions. They are constantly introducing resolutions about "Fascism," or favoring this or that "United Front" organization. When they introduce resolutions against Fascism, you introduce an amendment to include the "tyrannized workers in the U. S. S. R.," and see what happens. When they ask appropriations for recreational and other activities, add an amending clause "providing no Communism is taught." And lastly, demand of your leaders a "yes or no" answer as to whether they favor Communism with all its dictatorship, and its denial of personal and religious freedom.

(The pamphlet "Communism and Union Labor," by Father Feely, of which the above is a condensation, may be obtained from the Paulist Press, 401 West 59th St., New York. SOCIAL JUSTICE humbly suggests that priests, ministers, leaders of study groups and moderators of Social Justice Councils obtain the pamphlet for distribution.)

New Writers for A New SOCIAL JUSTICE

Along with a contemplated improvement in the make-up and printing of your **SOCIAL JUSTICE,** it will be our privilege to introduce to the readers of this national news-magazine the work of four famous writers and commentators. Their acquisition for these columns has already been announced by Father Coughlin, Editorial Counsel.

No name in English letters is better known than **Hilaire Belloc,** who will write 52 weekly articles of original observation for **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

The Rev. Peter Duffee, O.F.M., of New York, will interpret the Papal encyclicals in their application to the social order.

Prof. Frederick Soddy, noted economist, will write on money. Excerpts from his book "Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt" have been appearing serially in recent weeks.

The articles of **Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, Ph.D.,** of the diocese of Brooklyn, are already appearing in **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

All these writers, plus an improved magazine format, are to be available to readers of this national weekly review **AT NO ADDITIONAL COST IN SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

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(By permission of his Superior)

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Limping Logic

THE mark of the demagogue is his lack of logic. He follows one star; the star of his own ascendancy. His oratory glows to warm his personal and his party's interests. Therefore his arguments do not aim to sustain the truth. They cannot; for the truth follows neither person nor party. Logic is the pathway to the truth; he who is illogical is errant from the truth.

Since the Roosevelt depression began to deepen around us, and even men and women who believed beyond belief in the purposes of the New Deal were awakened to the folly of class hatred and class warfare, the president has been hard put to it to explain away his destructive crusade against American business.

While it served his purpose to include all businessmen, whose industry and ingenuity kept them in the employer class in spite of the ravages of depression, as "economic royaltists" and "princes of privilege," he made no fine distinctions between the sheep or goats, between good or bad, between misguided and malicious.

He swept the nation with the flaming torch of hatred. Business was made first the scapegoat and then the sacrificial victim of the politician.

Today, however, the Roosevelt depression is upon us. Our national reserves have been depleted. **Eighteen billion dollars that were the bulwark of a powerful nation are now a millstone of debt around the nation's neck.** The New Deal's own count of noses shows eleven millions unemployed and three millions more subsisting on part time employment. **We are back where we were in 1932 and vastly poorer as a nation!**

Millions have seen the vision of "the more abundant life" fade almost to vanishing. They now know that the vision was an unsubstantial mirage. They know that prosperity resides not in political promises but in the laborious and intelligent production and distribution of wealth. They know that excessive taxation (the bulk of which the laborer and the farmer have to pay) drains off purchasing power and makes for depression. They are beginning to suspect that the politician is more parasite than demi-god.

And so the siren has changed his song. At the Jackson Day dinner the president sang thus:

> "In my message to the Congress on Monday last, I made it abundantly clear that this administration . . . seeks to curb only abuses of power and prividege by **small minorities** . . . With **this handful** it is going to be a fight."

When you were popularizing the epithet "economic royalists," Mr. President, we do not recall that you conscientiously mentioned that they were **a small minority.** You never called the "princes of privilege" **a mere handful.** Your NRA sought to regiment **all industry.** Your Wagner Act, the inspiration for the lawless sit-down strike plague, exempted **no large majorities.** Your ill-fated Wages and Hours bill would have bureaucratized **every American business.**

Mr. President, your logic limps. Your oratory smacks of expediency.

Our Fault?

IN a recent radio interview over a nationwide hookup, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who formerly never spoke about politics, expanded upon her advocacy in her book "This Troubled World" of a new league of nations. In substance she declared that she believed that the old League had failed because the United States refused to become a member.

In other words, the first lady believes that in this one instance at least the will of the majority, which presumably rules under our representative form of government, was not only in error but, by omission, is responsible for the destruction-bent policies of Europe and the Orient. The inference is daring to say the least.

Mrs. Roosevelt by her press-agenting for the league idea is liable to mislead many Americans, however, more by her open arguments than by her inferences. For instance she would have us believe that the member nations of the old League failed merely because they did not have the prestige of the most peaceful nation in the world and because they could not call into the service of their sanctions against aggressor nations the might of our military arm and the power of our financial, industrial and natural resources.

The fact is that the League of Nations was conceived in injustice and was dominated by the voting power of the British Empire, therefore subject to being used by the dominating power for selfish purposes.

Would the Versailles Treaty be any the less unjust to the German people or any the less impossible of fulfillment by them merely because the United States had added its power to the enforcement of that treaty? Or would the members of the British Empire have used their dominating and integrated voting power any the more altruistically because they could count on the United States to enforce their vote?

The League failed because it wouldn't work, and because it did not guide its deliberations by uncompromising justice. The single vote of the United States could not and would not have changed that. All that our membership in the league could possibly have meant is involvement in a seemingly hopeless tangle of foreign interests which do not concern us and which could only cost us men and money.

On the Other Hand

THERE are students of international affairs, at least as well informed and as honorably inspired as Mrs. Roosevelt, who believe that the greatest safeguard of world peace is the freedom of our government from any obligation to back up the purposes of any foreign nation or any group of foreign nations.

Those who hold that view are supported by the continuing reluctance of the Great Powers to go to war in spite of provocations which make the causes of the late World War seem like innocent mischanges.

Nations, today, know that major wars last for years and that they require positively boundless resources in credit and in materials. The late war taught that lesson if it taught no other.

Foreign nations have already begun to show a quite unusual concern regarding the interests and the temper of our government. With one protest, for instance, we have gotten more satisfaction from war-mad Japan than Britain has been able to get with a score of ultimatums.

There is strong evidence that the United States as the key creditor nation among a world of dishonored debtor nations has a unique power for peace in her mere self-restraint—at least as long as the capitalistic formula endures.

Mrs. Roosevelt should not be so positive in opposition to so much reasonable evidence that she is wrong.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

THE Senate is investigating the Roosevelt depression—and for the first time since the New Deal dawned on a stricken nation, if we can credit the statement of Senator Carl A. Hatch of the committee, the investigation will not be conducted for the sole purpose of belaboring business.

"The purpose of this investigation," said Senator Hatch, "has always been to make a fair and impartial study of the conditions that cause so much unemployment and the problems of business and the problems of labor."

One of the early witnesses before the committee was William S. Knudsen, president of the General Motors Corporation. He gave a broad hint of what he thought was at the heart of our present depressed economy—a hint that, were this investigation truly "an impartial study of conditions that cause so much unemployment," it would be accepted by the Senators as a guide in their exploratory efforts.

* * *

"It is astonishing," Mr. Knudsen said, "that people are afraid of something out there (gesturing to indicate the future) and they don't even know what it is."

Catching the suggestion, one Senator asked: "Doesn't the attitude of the government have profound effect on any psychology of fear?"

"Yes, sir," Knudsen answered.

"Then what would you have the government do?" asked the chairman of the committee.

Thoughtfully, Knudsen replied that he did not know.

* * *

LESS belligerent than the president, Mr. Knudsen took the gentle suggestion method of telling the Senators that the most fruitful field for their study of what is presently wrong with the country is the government itself and the left-wing appendages of the government.

Mr. Knudsen was tactful for two very good reasons.

First, he knows that politicians never investigate themselves. He didn't want to appear naive.

Second, he knows the temper of the New Deal hierarchy. He did not want to invite political reprisals. He seems to lack the forthright courage of Henry Ford.

His point was clear enough, however, for anyone but a rabid New Dealer to catch.

Today, the practices and purposes of the government should be investigated as ruthlessly as were the munitions makers by Senator Nye's com-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Some Facts About Facts

By . . .
Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, Ph. D.

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THE writer of this article is happy to associate himself with the pages of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been unique in the history of current newspaperdom. True to the Christian spirit of the Papal Encyclicals it has covered all phases of the labor situation. It has protested against ruthlessness on the part of management and it has protested, likewise, against ruthlessness on the part of certain union leaders whose policy of terrorism should unfit them for any position of leadership in the modern labor movement.

The modern economic world can only be saved on the basis of class co-operation. That is the spirit of the Encyclicals. In accordance with that spirit, the voice of **SOCIAL JUSICE** has been the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and, thanks be to God, preparing the way of the Lord!

The opening message of this opening column must, therefore, be one of heartfelt gratitude that Divine Providence has brought about the return of Father Coughlin to the air and the restoration of his editorial control and direction over the pages of **SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

There never was a time when the message of Father Coughlin was more clearly and more deeply needed. His return has been perfectly timed, from both the supernatural and natural points of view.

To those of us who have loved him and admired him he was always the perfect priest as well as the perfect prophet of economic realties. His patience, his poise, his prudence, recently manifested and richly emblazoned in his recent experiences, have endeared him more than ever to the millions for whom and to whom he speaks.

He appeared like a John the Baptist. He will remain like a John the Beloved as Christ wants him to remain, until the kingdom of God is a deeper and more extensive reality throughout the world.

Some Facts About Facts

American newspaper readers are column-minded. The daily press diet of most Americans is a three course affair: news headings, editorials and columns. As a result, the number of columns within the not-too-illuminating pages of our secular American press has risen tremendously during the last few years.

Not all the newspaper columns, however, are dedicated to facts. Some are dedicated to facts about fiction. Others are fictions about facts. Others, still, are fictions about fictions. **The present writer will endeavor to be listed with the few who deal with facts.** Special emphasis will always be laid upon facts of social justice.

* * *

A RECENT exhibition of a columnist's failure to identify his column with fact is the editorial blurb uttered by Heywood Broun in the New York World Telegram of December 28, 1937.

Perhaps the very title of Broun's column, "It Seems to Me," is supposed to warn the reader against identifying his columnar hieroglyphics with facts. Be that as it may, the reader is entitled to all the facts in any given case. To conceal any important factors or outstanding facts in the discussion of a given subject is wrong. **A lie consists in only telling half the truth when the whole truth should be told, just as much as in telling that which is not true at all.**

Once again Mr. Heywood Broun has entered the lists for the cause of the Red Spanish Loyalists. Once again he has entirely ignored the cause and the idealism of the Nationalists.

In the New York Times of January 2, 1937, Francisco Largo Caballero, at that time head of the Red Spanish Loyalists, is quoted as having sent a New Year's greeting to the Soviet government. At that time the Spanish rebellion was six months old.

Here are the exact words of the leader of the Red Spanish Loyalists:

"I greet you through Izvestia to wish the Soviet people a Happy New Year. The Spanish working class is forever united with the Russian workers. We will never forget the solidarity of the Soviet workers with us in this difficult time. The proletariat of Spain will always strive during the war and after the war is over to follow the example of your great country."

If this it not enough to identify the cause of the Red Spanish Loyalists with Communism then words do not mean what they are supposed to mean.

Heywood Broun does not even refer to this. He makes no mention of the anti-clerical Lerroux, leader of the Spanish Radical party, who has repudiated the Loyalist government as a Red government bent on sovietizing the Iberian peninsula. He ignores the similar testimony of Unamuno, late intellectual leader of Spain, of Zuloaga, noted Spanish painter, of Maranon, leading Spanish liberal and scientist, and of hundreds of others who declare that only the success of the Nationalists can result in the preservation of Christian civilization.

Again and again, in his radio broadcasts and newspaper interviews, Generalissimo Francisco Franco has insisted that a new Spain will be based on the principles of social justice, that he himself is a member of the masses and that it is for the masses and not for the privileged that he fights to save his country and his people from Moscow.

Heywood Broun is either unaware of the Nationalist side or, being aware of it, deliberately indulges in the policy of false and cowardly silence. He deliberately twists Franco's denunciation of one particular parliament, that of February, 1936, which came into being illegally and fraudulently, into a denunciation of all parliamentary government. As though Americans, who denounced the English parliament which passed the Stamp Act, thereby repudiated all forms of parliamentary government.

The Broun boycott of truth is not surprising. According to an article by Ernest Boyd in the (November, 1937) Mercury, Mr. Broun is quoted as having said: "I am getting a little sick of the Nation's policy of fair play."

Mr. Broun is referring to the Nation magazine, a liberally anemic publication which picked him up and gave him a job when he was ousted from the old New York World.

To be sick of anybody's policy of fair play is to reveal oneself as a bigot and an obscurantist of the Nth degree. Mr. Broun can bask in that popularity if he wishes. He has only proven his mental state all over again.

Unlike the column of Mr. Broun the present column will give facts even when the facts hurt.

* * *

Silk Boycott Is Red Project

THE boycott against silk stockings and against all silk products on the theory that such a boycott would hurt Japan has gained sentimental headway during the last few weeks. It was particularly blatant around the shopping counters during the Christmas season.

At the recent congress of the American Students Union in New York, college girls from Vassar threw their silk stockings into the fire. A collegiate flare without many gleams of common sense!

The silk boycott is a slick effort on the part of the reds and radicals in this country to stir up trouble between the United States and Japan. It comes at a time when the machinery of government is doing its best to pour oil on troubled international waters.

The reds in America, who up to recently have always been mouthing soft phrases about peace, have suddenly become war-minded. That is because Soviet Russia, the mother of American reds, wishes the destruction of Japan.

Earl Browder, the high priest of Communism in this country, who had plenty of experience organizing for Communism in China until his lamented advent to the United States, is quoted as saying in a debate with Norman Thomas that if Soviet Russia were attacked by either Germany or Japan, he and his Communistic associates would not allow the United States to remain neutral, but would **insist that the United States go into war on the side of Soviet Russia!**

Thus speaks Zarathustra. And thus acts all the little red puppets in America. Why wait till Japan attacks Russia or until Russia attacks Japan? Let us put America on the side of Russia before any Asiatic war is declared.

* * *

Irrespective of the international foolishness of the boycott, the silk or slick boycott should be condemned for reasons of social justice alone.

How much of Japanese material goes into the making and selling of a pair of silk stockings? On the basis of figures provided by an importer of European and Asiatic raw silks and by the "Made in America Club, Inc." we find that the value of raw material in a pair of silk stockings is between 10 per cent and 15 per cent of the total value of the finished product. The other 85 per cent or 90 per cent represents the wages paid to American labor and the investment of American capital.

The wholesale price of a dozen pairs of silk stockings is $12. Of this price from $10.20 to $10.85 is allocated to labor, overhead, sales, advertising, manipulation, dyeing, etc., operations that are strictly American and that have nothing whatsoever to do with Japan.

Why, in the name of common sense, should American buyers and housewives, penalize American labor by supporting a silly and sentimental boycott that can only throw American workers out of work, embarrass the government and foment antagonism against Japan.

The reds know why they want the boycott. American buyers should continue their normal buying and have nothing to do with this un-American boycott. Incidentally the C.I.O. has recently urged American women to boycott silk products. Does the C. I. O. realize the great damage it is doing to American labor? Or, is the C. I. O. uninterested in the welfare of American workers?

The funniest thing, if it were not so tragic, about the boycott was pointed out by Mr. R. R. Williams, vice-president of the S. S. Kresge Company, as reported in the New York Times for December 29.

While foolishly submitting to the call for a boycott, Mr. Williams pointed out the fact that the boycotted merchandise for the holiday trade **was ordered and paid for as long ago as last January.** Hence, he comments, "The boycotts called suddenly against Japanese merchandise are boycotts against American merchants and not against Japanese exporters or manufacturers who already have their money."

* * *

Before initiating boycotts against the products of any country with which we are at peace, let us analyze some economic facts. A boycott may be a boomerang.

Japan imports raw cotton from the United States. Suppose the Japanese were to retaliate by boycotting our cotton exports. Thousands of American workers would be thrown out of work in the South. Millions of invested American dollars would lie idle.

Economically, therefore, the proposed boycott against Japanese silk is wrong. Politically, and judging from most of the organizations sponsoring it, it appears to be part of a communistic front.

Real Americans, who want peace and who refuse to lay down their lives for the invested wealth of a few American firms in China, will have nothing to do with it.

(Continued on Page 14)

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Many Parties Held to Aid Fr. Coughlin's Broadcasts

Net proceeds of $1,800 were realized from the birthday ball given by the New York city councils, receipt of which is gratefully acknowledged by Father Coughlin.

A Christmas check of $100 for Fr. Coughlin was sent by the Allegheny County Councils of Pennsylvania, as the result of a show given at St. Michael's auditorium, in Pittsburgh.

The solicitations of an active committee of workers in Ansonia, Conn., realized $50 for the broadcasting fund.

The donation of another $50 was realized from a party given on December 7 by a Minneapolis council.

Notable Speakers At N.Y. Meeting

A monster mass meeting, planned as a "thanksgiving testimonial" for Father Coughlin, will be held at 8:30 p. m. Monday, January 17, at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and Stanns Avenue, in the Bronx, New York City. The affair is sponsored by the joint Social Justice Councils of Greater New York.

Prominent among the speakers are to be the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, D.D.; Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, C. L. M. D.; Dr. Edward Daly, Ph.D.; Hon. Patrick J. Crowley, C. L.

New York Ball To Aid Broadcast

Royal Oak Social Justice Council of New York is conducting a thanksgiving ball in recognition of Father Coughlin's return to the airways. The affair will be held Sunday evening, January 30, at Donovan's Grand Circle ballrooms, 308 West 59th Street, New York City. Proceeds of the event will be sent to help defray the expenses of the 1938 broadcasts.

Chicago Party On January 21

Walter W. H. Baertschi, chairman of the national board of directors of Social Justice Councils, will speak at a dance, card and bunco party being sponsored by councils of the West Side of Chicago and suburbs, Friday evening, January 21.

These Social Justice Councils, of which Mrs. M. G. Supala of Berwyn, Leo Lord, Joseph Gregg and Frank J. Burke of Chicago, are moderators, are putting on this affair in the roof garden of the Midwest Athletic Club, 6 North Hamlin Ave.

The plan of action for Social Justice Councils will be outlined by State Co-ordinator E. S. Kelley and National Co-ordinator Baertschi.

For information call Mrs. M. G. Supala, Berwyn 1526-J or Frank J. Burke, Dearborn 9499.

Boston Will Welcome Fr. Coughlin to Air With Benefit Ball

A ball and entertainment welcoming Father Coughlin back to the radio is being sponsored by the Social Justice Councils of Boston at the Mechanic's building, Saturday night, January 15. Dick McGinley's orchestra will play for modern and old-time dancing; and a high quality list of entertainers will also provide a program of vocal, instrumental and tap dance numbers.

Committees of tireless workers have been carrying out preparations to make Boston's benefit ball an outstanding success. The personnel of these committees include the following:

The Finance Committee is in charge of Mrs. Anna E. Pierce and consists of: Mr. Francis X. Sullivan, Mr. Philip Crowley, Miss Margaret Skehan, Miss Mary Kelliher, Mr. Vincent Lynch and Miss Anna Jo Mullens.

The Refreshment Committee will be in charge of Mr. Joseph Wilfort, chairman, John J. McCarthy, Matthew Hanley, R. J. Bartholemew, Edward Villeboseiex, Joseph Coan, Patrick Powers, John Kelley, Joseph Ahearn and Joseph Bille.

The Door Committee will be in charge of Mr. Bruce Hutchinson, chairman, Diogene Thebault, James Foley, John Breen, Edward Donahue, Daniel Gearty, Robert Barrett and Henry Scanlon.

The Publicity Committee will be in charge of Mr. James McCarthy, chairman, Joseph MacDonald, Lillian Butler, Paul L'Antagua, Charles Lawlor, C. A. Hancock, Leo Goulette, Ruth McCauley, Charles Leland, Robert Carroll, Henry Jermyn, John Van Tassel, Michael Gaddis and Hazen Cornelius.

The Entertainment Committee will be in charge of Mr. Harold Raybold, chairman, Louis Kollker, Joseph Sosnowski, Maurice Hickey, John Lamere, Leo Wells, Annette Maynard, Dorothy Schultz, William Tribble, Dorothy Sunderland, Mrs. Catherine Frappied, John Coyne and Mary Schultz.

The Ticket Committee will be in charge of Mr. Paul Brown, chairman, Miss Annette Trudeau, Robert Katchpole, Mabel Barry, Stanford Ackers, Edward Lynch, Hewlett Cameron, Ester Higgins, George Hanna, William Gelpke, Dorothy Cooney, George Lohr, Vincent Casey, Lillian Butler, John Alner, Leo Wells, Arthur Jordan, John T. Sullivan, Charles Barry, and Mary Melanson.

The Floor Committee will be in charge of Mr. Patrick Byrnes, chairman, Mr. Ambrose Baron and Mrs. Emeline Woods, vice-chairmen. Also a long list of assistants.

The Reception Committee will be in charge of Mrs. Charles Lynch, chairman, Mrs. Helen Gindorff and Mrs. Mabel Mannix, vice-chairmen. Also a list of assistants yet to be selected.

The dancing will be started at 8 p. m. and it is expected that a nationally-known speaker will discuss the topic of Monetary Reform as related to Social Justice.

Owing to the congestion of holiday mail, many announcements of events intended for publication in SOCIAL JUSTICE did not reach the editorial office in time for the edition. We are sorry that through a condition over which we have no control so many committees had to be disappointed. Publicity chairmen are reminded that the "deadline" is always two weeks before the date of the publication.

Cleveland Plans Radio Party

The West Side Social Justice Clubs of Cleveland are sponsoring a benefit dance and card party for Father Coughlin's Radio League of the Little Flower at Swiss hall, Walton Ave., near 25th St., Saturday evening, January 22. William E. Miller, 10715 Joan Ave., is moderator.

Party in Pawtucket

A military whist and dance under auspices of Social Justice Council No. 1 of Pawtucket, R. I., was held at the K. of C. hall, January 14. Music was by Jimmy Pratt and his orchestra and proceeds were donated toward the broadcast.

Storm Packs Niagara Hall

To the Editor:

The Niagara Falls Social Justice council held a rally after the announcement of our great leader's return to the air, at St. George's hall.

Although the weather was very bad, with a snowstorm and the worst blizzard in many years, the hall was packed. Everyone enjoyed the old time dances, and laughed and sang, knowing that they would again have their leader back on the air.

—Anthony J. Schorb.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y., Gives Broadcast Benefit

Money raised at a card party on January 10, at St. David's hall, Utica, N. Y., is to be sent to Father Coughlin to help defray the broadcasting expenses.

Another Loop Dealer

A Chicago correspondent informs us that the Post Office News stand at 37 W. Monroe St., in the heart of the "Loop" is another dealer who displays and handles SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Quincy, Mass.

A specially chartered bus is being run from Quincy to Father Coughlin's Welcome Ball in Boston, Saturday night. The bus will leave from Southern Artery and Washington St., Quincy Point, at 7:15 p. m., and Quincy Square at 7:25 p. m.

"The Life Saver"

Members of New York Councils are familiar with this effective symbol used on the platform at recent meetings.

Philadelphia Councils Send Letter to Clergy

Accompanying the distribution of 500 copies of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** edition of December 13 to the Christian clergy — Catholic and Protestant—of their area, the Social Justice Councils of Philadelphia addressed the following letter:

Reverend and Dear Father:

The prayers of the promoters of true social justice beseech your help and with a desire of kindly spirit and suggestion, we offer these few remarks.

Conscious of the existing evils of today produced by the economic injustice in governments, in capital and industry, in the conflict between capital and labor, and in labor with the need of labor unions to be governed by Christian principles, sound judgment, with regard for common good and with respect for property rights, we ask your assistance by teaching and spreading the true principles as set forth by Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.

And further, to end the unjust economic power used by those who control money and credit, enabling them to control all production, as a result of which no one can operate against their wishes. To LIMIT the burden of taxation and debt increase. To HALT the destruction of farm products and wealth while the poor are in need of food, clothing and shelter. All of these present existing evils find their consummation in the spread of Communism and end in the conflagration and disaster which we witness today in Spain, Russia and Mexico and other parts of the world.

To merely be opposed to Communism is not enough. We already know their trickery by worming their way into all organizations, even professedly Catholic and religious organizations. We see their army of propagandists among the teachers and professors of many of our intellectual institutions, some as advisers to our government officials and, too, the leaders of labor unions some of whom are definite members of the Communist party, arousing the susceptible discontented masses. We must go further by teaching the real meaning of Pope Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum" and Pope Pius XI's "Quadragesimo Anno," to eliminate the evils and errors in our financial and economic structure.

By united and concerted effort in teaching a Christian relationship between labor and capital, the basic need of a sufficiency of income for family life and old age, the fallacy of the monetary situation as existing today with its financial greed and manipulation for the benefit of the wealthy few, and to have a real government functioning for the real good of its subjects; then shall Communism meet the proper active opposition.

Since, on November 27th, 1937, the bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, praised Pope Pius XI as "the truest friend of the poor and laboring man in the world today" and reaffirmed the social teachings of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI, they, therefore, applied the specific remedies of the great Papal encyclicals to the specific ills of America and the world.

Two steps are mandatory at this time. First, that we act with charitable Christian effort but with concerted persistent unity, and secondly, that in no passive manner, buf rather in a most active sense, take up the cause and preach the true principles that will correct the financial and economic evils.

Social Justice Council members express their allegiance to Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin for his fortitude and wisdom in preaching these principles but we further ask your help and every assistance, Catholics or Non-Catholic to join this crusade with universal instruction and persistent instruction to save our churches and our country.

Under separate cover we are mailing you one copy of the SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper, December 13th issue, for your observation and consideration.

Trusting that you will become active in this vital purpose, we remain,

Very sincerely yours,

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL JUSTICE COUNCILS,
Dr. Edward M. Walsh,
Co-ordinating Secretary.

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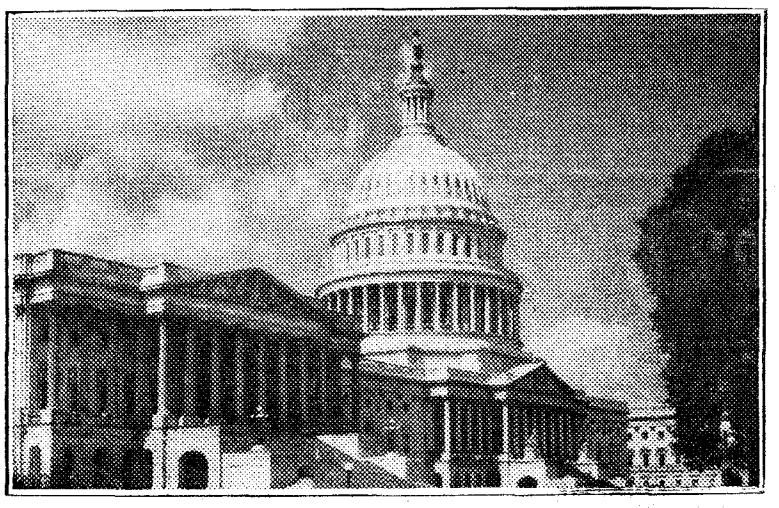

RECORDINGS FROM CONGRESS

Wage Bill Is Nil Without Stable Money

Unless Dollar Value Is Set, Controllers of Money Have Control of Labor's Wage

By Hon. Wade H. Kitchens
Representative from Arkansas

The wages and hours bill is a new governmental adventure in economics. Its ostensible objectives are praiseworthy and humanitarian. But those objectives should be achieved justly **with an equal opportunity for all labor,** and not at the expense of the many.

This bill, as I see it, will operate to create and foster further centralization and monopoly rather than decentralization of industry.

There must be a more fundamental cause for this situation than the one that now attracts our attention. **In my opinion those who control the emission and circulation of our coin and currency and regulate credit and flow of money in this country, must bear in large part, the responsibility for this condition.** The undue expansion or contraction of our currency or credit can in a day, destroy the value of wages as well as of property. **The time has come when we should do something about money.**

In order to do so, the power over it should be restored to the people and their representatives, as provided by the Constitution of this country, so the purchasing power of the dollar more nearly may be stabilized.

At times our dollar is worth 150 to 200 cents in labor or property. At other times the same dollar is worth 50 cents or less of labor or property. This bill does not provide for such contingencies. So any wage you may legislate and fix today, may be lowered tomorrow by those who now control our medium of exchange, whether actual money or credit pyramided loans.

The bill has for its purpose the fixation of wages and hours of millions who have no wages and very little opportunity to earn wages and, instead of creating jobs with which to earn wages, will curtail, if not destroy, opportunity to do so as far as interstate business is concerned.

I cannot vote for a bill which will mean the elimination of small industrial plants, prevention of the building of others, and thereby destroy the livelihood of millions of people and bring about a further centralization and monopolization of industry.

I cannot vote for a bill which will mean the elimination of four men who now work in small plants, in order to bring about an increase of only one man in the larger plants.

The proposal is unworkable, un-American, impractical, and dangerous to our institutions. It will mean that the **government will take charge of labor and supplant all the present organizations for the protection of labor, but the government will not pay labor.**

Railroads Need Aid But Public Demands Honesty

The Jesse James Tradition

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch

By Hon. Burton K. Wheeler
Senator from Montana

While we are talking of the increase of railroad rates, I think it is well to point out to the Senate the evidence which came out before the Interstate Commerce Committee this morning and a couple of days ago showing that the boards of directors of certain railroads passed resolutions turning over to the presidents of the companies the right to use the companies' credit and the companies' money for in whatever securities they wanted to invest.

The statement shows that in the case of both the Wabash and the Delaware and Hudson the companies' presidents purchased stocks through Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and through Barney & Co., of which Mr. Hanes, who has been sent down here to be on the Securities and Exchange Commission, was a member and all the time they were purchasing the stock, they kept the matter an entire secret from their stockholders and from the Interstate Commerce Commission, and made false returns to their stockholders, to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the New York Stock Exchange, as well as to the general public.

Wheeler

Fortunately for the Delaware and Hudson Company, they unloaded the stock which they bought in the Lehigh Valley Road and the Pennsylvania Co., and made $20-million. But in the matter of the stock bought by Mr. Williams, the Wabash took a loss of $20-million.

I think everyone wants to help the railroads because the government and the people of the United States need them. We would need them in case of war as a measure of defense, and the general public needs the railroads for transportation of goods.

But something will have to be done to stop the insiders and the other people manipulating the stocks as they have been doing. If any member of the Senate had done what Mr. Williams did in connection with the Wabash, and what was done in the Delaware and Hudson matter, and what was done in the case of some of the other railroads, he would find himself behind the bars.

While we desire to help the railroads, **it is the duty of those who have had control of the roads, the presidents and the executive boards, to be honest with the general public.**

Poor People Pay the Taxes In America

Worker in State With Sales Tax Pays Almost 20 per Cent of Wages in Tax

By Hon. H. Jerry Voorhis
Representative from California

One of the first principles of taxation is that no government, federal, state or local, has a right to tax and then waste the money; but any government has a duty to tax in order to furnish such things as schools, education, police, or G-men protection, necessary public works, health service, or any one of a thousand things which government can furnish to the people cheaper than anyone else can do it.

The second principle, is that, insofar as possible, whenever anybody pays a tax he ought to know he is paying it. The third principle is that taxes should be light on the consuming power of the people, light on active, competitive business, and heavy on idle money, on over-large accumulations of either individuals or monopoly corporations, and on values created by society as a whole, rather than the owners of those values. City land values fall in the last class. Buildings and improvements do not.

An idea is going about that the nation is divided between two groups —taxpayers and people living off the taxpayers. This is not true. Every person that rents a house or an apartment pays his share of the landlord's taxes.

The workman with an annual income of $500 may well pay close to $100 in hidden taxes if he lives in a state that has a sales tax, and if he buys gasoline or tobacco.

As a matter of fact, W.P.A. workers, especially in states that have sales taxes, have a perfect right to attend taxpayers' meetings and to raise their voices about the tax burden. But it is cruel, unfair and absolutely untrue for the impression to be given that the poor people of America don't pay taxes. The only thing is they don't know it and the people who do know don't tell them.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

mittee or the big business men by Senator La Follette's committee.

Today, and ever since the bottom of the Hoover phase of the depression, the politician has had a big finger in the economic pie. He cannot escape his full measure of responsibility if the pie has been spoiled.

As a matter of fact, the politicians (and that means all of them from the president down) now must shoulder the major share of the responsibility for "the conditions that cause so much employment."

* * *

IT was only a short year or so ago, when he was seeking re-election, that the president took all the credit for the synthetic and passing prosperity which then flushed the nation with a false feeling of security.

"We planned it that way," boasted Mr. Roosevelt, "don't let anyone tell you otherwise."

Mr. Knudsen and a host of other people want to know why all the credit should go to the politicians when things are rosy, and why business should take all of the blame for periods of depression, recession or prostration.

The politicians under the blazing leadership of Mr. Roosevelt have placed American business under the heavy yoke of government. Business is penned in between the dogs of peace time.

If business does not do as they want, the politicians unleash the hungry tax collector on the one hand or the howling Labor Relations Board on the other.

If the politicians spend more than is wise and prudent they are not forced out of business by bankruptcy. They merely boost the taxes on industry and the purchasing power of the nation is depleted, business being correspondingly crippled.

If a business man shows a determination to keep on producing wealth so that the nation may prosper in spite of law-defying labor leaders, the politicians set the Labor Relations Board upon him and drag him into court for the purpose of taking his constitutional rights away from him (as now they are undeniably trying to deprive Henry Ford of his right to freedom of speech.)

* * *

THE politicians, spurred on by Mr. Roosevelt, have spent the five years of their ascendancy preaching class hatred and building a national prejudice against business and, without reservation, branding them "economic royalists" and "malefactors of great wealth."

* * *

There is one peculiar and little noted aspect of this Hoover-Roosevelt depression-recession business. The nation recovered its normal stability after every previous depression without the benefit of government spending.

The government has squandered $18-billions and more to get us out of our present doldrums and it looks as though another depression depth is "just around the corner."

* * *

If only a just and impartial committee could be found, these politicians should be investigated—and exposed.

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Soviet Russia Proves That Violence, Once Applied, Can Not Be Removed

ALTHOUGH Communism stands, in theory, for the abolition of all private property, production for use, and community of goods, it never has been, practically, anything more than a regimentation tool for international capitalists.

Soviet Russia, the much publicized Utopia of collectivist dreamers, has outlived its existence as a Communist state. More than that, it has proven conclusively to the world, the ultimate truth of the very arguments of its opponents—that Communism in practice is bound to evolve into a dictatorship not "of" but "over" the proletariat, and cannot but pave the way for even more drastic evils of capitalism.

The Russian experiment has shown that when violence is used to bring about economical and political reform, the same method must be employed continually to keep that new government in power. There is no reason to believe that Communism, applied in any other country, would not reach ultimately, the same inevitable result.

Scientific Importance Is Only Pretense

This, not because all countries are alike,—but because all Communism (or collectivism or Socialism) is alike. **A bad principle cannot through application be developed into a good practice.**

The propaganda which paints the monstrous formula of popular domination as a science, a philosophy, a religion or some other form of culture, is as false as Communism's claim to a love for the universal brotherhood of man.

Communism bears no more resemblance to a science, a philosophy or a religion than would any other criminal conspiracy. It is no more to be treated as a science or philosophy than are the by-laws of a gang of robbers. Even the attempts of so-called "intellectuals" to hide the real status of Communism behind specially - created and high - sounding "dialectic materialism" in an effort

Soviet's Pr Becomes

to dignify it, cannot overcome the facts.

Communism's pretense to educational and cultural importance is the screen which the "occult forces" behind Communism use to disguise its real motives and origin.

The real objectives—the abolition of religion, of individual ownership of property, of family rights, of all individual rights, of patriotism, and of nations as such—("Communist Manifesto" of 1848) have little place in science, philosophy or religion.

They feature Karl Marx as the Father of Communism and the "author" of the Manifesto, to divert attention from his real status as an emissary of an outlawed gang. They conceal the fact that the "Manifesto of 1848" merely used another name for the age-old plot or program, that had masqueraded previously as "Illuminism," "Rationalism," "Jacobinism," before the French Revolution of Terror in 1789, and that had been outlawed throughout the world shortly after 1800.

America Rejected Collectivism Before

The collectivist idea, which internationalists are trying to "initiate" here, through government regimentation of agriculture and industry, is not untried even for this country.

America's experiments in collectivism took place more than 300 years ago!

From 1611 to 1614, it was tried out in the Virginia Colony, and between 1620 and 1623 in the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts. In neither was there any attempt to destroy religion, the family, or patriotism, but the experiments were conducted wholly on an economic basis.

The fruit of each man's labor went into the common stock and the settlers were fed and clothed from a common storehouse. In each instance the experiment was carried on until the settlers were nearing starvation on account of it.

Stalin Maini By Exec

WHAT is happening in Russia is the greatest lie in the world. It is the greatest crime against the world workers' movement that has ever been known.

The foreign ministry was among the first branches of the Soviet Union to experience the tyranny of one-man rule.

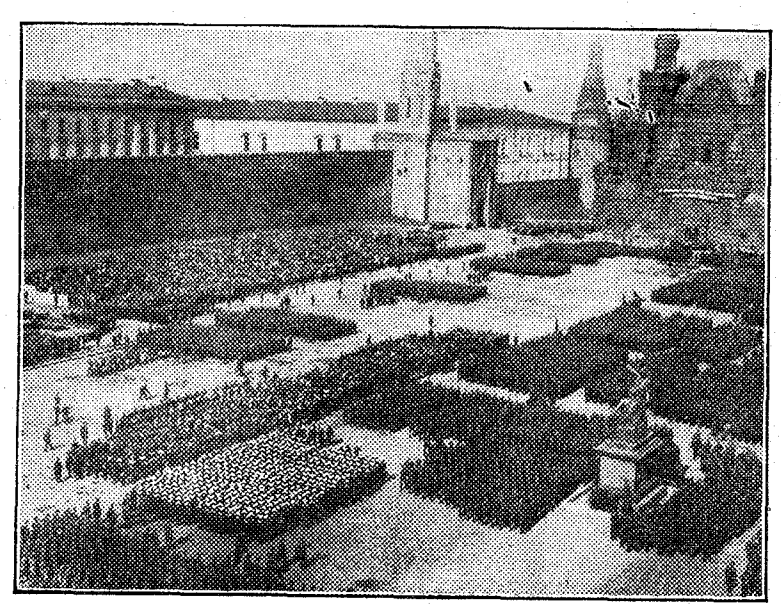
Yurenev, ambassador to Berlin; Davtian, ambassador to Warsaw; Karsky, ambassador to Turkey; Brodovsky, minister to Riga, and Podolsky, minister to Kaunas; all of them were recalled—**and shot!**

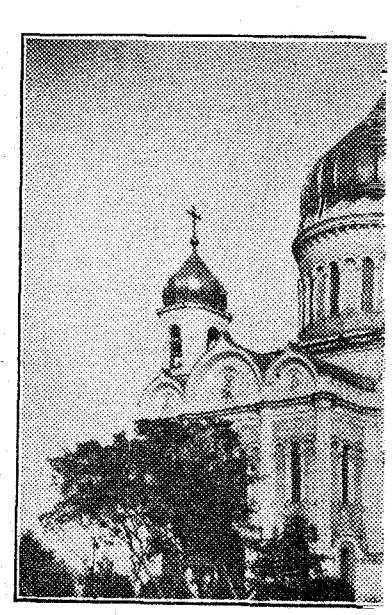
Of those who composed the central committee of the Communist party in 1917, only Stalin is alive in Russia!

Lenin died. Trotsky is in exile. The others, Michael Tomsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Nikolai Bukharin and Leo Kamenev have died, either by their own hand, or by an executioner's bullet in the back of the neck—the usual form of Soviet executions. Sokolnikov and Karl Radek are in prison as trators—if they are still alive.

Only Stalin remains and he fulfills what Lenin feared when he wrote in his will **that it would be dangerous to leave Stalin in the post of secretary-general of the party.**

Stalin may have happened into the position of dictator in the present capitalistic Soviet, but he is determined that he shall remain there,





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mised Utopia People's Inferno

ns One-Man Rule ing All Contemporaries

i discouraged individual initia-, incentive and thrift, and sub-uted for natural productive com-ition, a competition of laziness ich made the people face starva-.

a if he is obliged to liquidate the ulation to do so.

n the fifteen days before the re-t election (which turned out just Stalin thought that it would) re than 30 candidates were eli-ated—probably shot.

mong them were Vice-Premier hlauk, chief of the mission to the ted States which made the con-

ct for construction of Ford auto-biles in the U. S. S. R., and about generals including Marshal T. I. snis.

either the value nor merit of any n will save him. Alksnis was the of the four undersecretaries of Commissioner Voroshilov, to appear. The others were Garar-k, who is said to have committed cide; Tukhachevsky who was exe-ed, and Admiral Orlov who dis-appeared without even a death no-tice.

Recently the names of Leo M. Karakhan, former ambassador to Turkey, and Avel Yenuqidze, closest friend of Stalin for forty years, were added to the toll.

Of Litvinov's ambassadors and ministers, only three remain, Maisky in London, Suritz in Paris, and Troyanovsky in Washington. **Litvinov himself disappeared suddenly from the Geneva conference a few weeks ago!**

The Stalin exterminations have also included the names of Sokolinov, once ambassador to England and prominently mentioned as a possible ambassador to the United States, who is either in prison or has been executed; Gregory Piatakov who was Lenin's choice to lead the Communist party, executed in 1936; and Neuman, predecessor of Constantine Umansky in Washington as a counselor of the Soviet embassy, who "just disappeared."

Everyone in Russia is afraid, says Alexander Barmine, for 19 years in the diplomatic service of the Soviet Union. Each asks: **"Will I be next?"**

Barmine, rather than accept a fatal Soviet invitation "to dine on shipboard" recently resigned and fled to Paris, from where he reported for the North American Newspaper Alliance, the above disclosures concerning the Soviet purge.

cracy. In each instance the result was the same. The settlers always referred to the period as the "years of slavery."

"It is difficult," says historian **J.** Thomas Scharf ("History of Maryland," 1879) in speaking of the Virginia experiment, **"to conceive a state of things more propitious to the theories of Communism or Socialism, and yet the failure was most signal."**

Plans Completed Without Improvement

Soviet Russia began its third Five-Year-Plan on January 1. During the first five year plan the country laid the foundation for the industralization of agriculture. This industralization was completed during the second five-year plan which operated from January 1, 1933, to January 1, 1938. Agriculture has been transformed. The 25 million peasant-owned farms are now large collective farms, where their former owners work in the fields at a meagre wage.

The much advertised communistic ideal that all men are to share equally has long since "gone by the board" in Russia. Wages are based there, as in any other capitalistic country, upon the skill, quality of work, amount of labor, and the difficulty in performing it, shown by the worker.

The Stakhanov system of industry (American unions call it the "speed-up" system) and the shock brigades for agriculture (like the American Bedaux system) serve to keep industrial workers in factories and farms, well in line.

Industralization has increased the number of people obliged to work

False Principles of Collectivism Predestine All Communism For Failure

from 11,660,000 in 1928 to 26,800,000 in 1937.

The wage fund has increased, says "Soviet Russia Today," **from 8.2 billion rubles in 1923, to 78.3 billion rubles in 1937.**

In American English the story is a bit different. In 1928 the ruble was worth more than four times its present value (established when the ruble was devalued April 1, 1936).

These are the approximate figures, and show the actual "increase."

The total wage fund in 1928 was $7,144,660,000—or an average of $612.75 a year for each worker. **This means a salary of $51.06 a month in 1928!**

The total wage fund in 1937 was $15,650,000,000—or an average wage of $583.95 a year. **This means a salary of only $48.66 a month,—in 1937!**

The Utopia for the common man, which the Lenins and the Trotskys and the Stalins promised the world back in 1920, **has developed into an Inferno, whose inisidiousness cannot much longer be suppressed.**

Neither property status nor political origin, nor sex nor official standing, bar Soviet citizens from their political right—to vote for Stalin. OGPU firing squads dissuade them from any desire to vote otherwise.

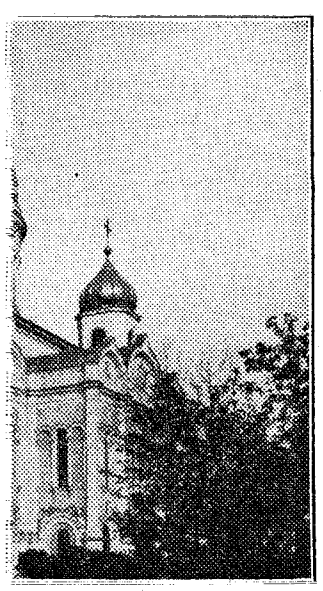
Russian Promises Fail to Materialize

Religion has disappeared, individual ownership of property (for the common man) has been abolished.

The fact that American Communists still hold forth the Soviet state as a shining ideal (instead of having repudiated the inhumanities of the tyrannic government long ago) shows that the "peace" and the emancipation of the common man, for which they claim they are striving, are but a screen to conceal the facts.

Communism has done for Russia, what it will do for any country which tries to make it practicable—**it has placed the people at the mercy of a single man, who is without a doubt, closer to the international bankers and their intrigue, than the old czars ever were!**

Pictures of Stalin and Voroshilov by Acme. All others by Ewing Galloway.



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Foundry Craneman's Job Important

Skill of Eye and Hand Move Heavy Objects Fraction of Inch in Distant Shop

By Prof. Horace A. Frommelt

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I AM reproducing in an adjoining column almost verbatim an actual letter from a group of young working men. I will not attempt to set forth my answer to our young friends in this discussion. But what these young men have expressed in this letter is so very like the thoughts of countless others that it should be set forth by itself, even though space permitted a reply in this edition.

These young chaps have laid down a challenge to all of us—the challenge to show them that this Christianity, which we are constantly holding up to them, **is a practical, everyday, workday way of life and living.**

For the remainder of our discussoin today, I suggest that together we consider the work of the **Foundry Craneman** as a lifework.

A foundry crane is a machine by which heavy objects are lifted and moved. The type here referred to is a heavy beam or pair of beams or a bridge which extends across the width of the shop or room, usually up near the roof of the building. Both ends of this contrivance travel on rails and by this means the crane can be moved up and down the shop. The position of the hoisting apparatus on the crane can be controlled and thus the crane can serve any point in the shop.

These cranes, are, almost invariably, operated by electricity and usually at one end of the beam or bridge, but sometimes in the center, is located the cage or cab where the operator has his controls, much like those of the street car motorman, only more of them. This operator is called a craneman and he is a very important personage in the foundry.

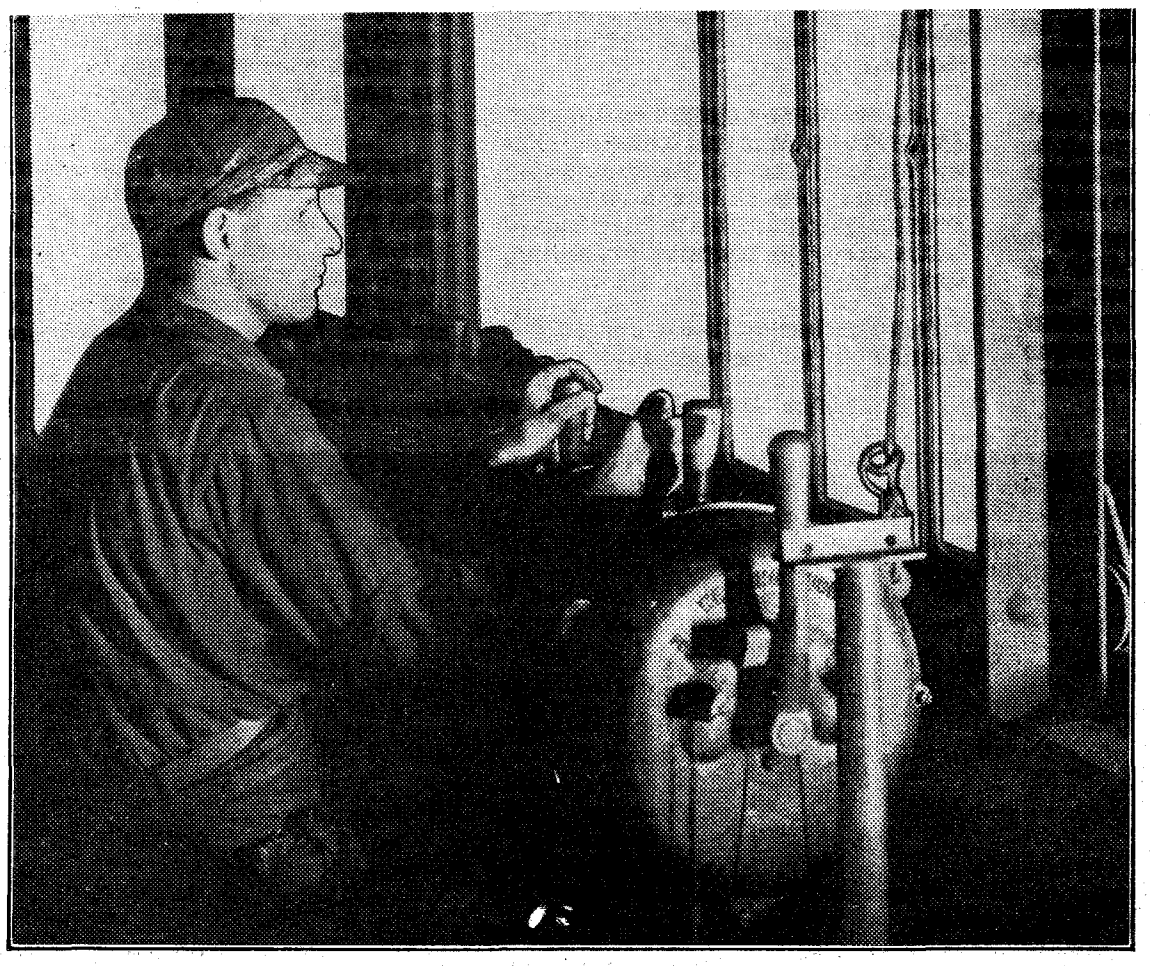
The real work of the craneman is to make such use of his machine that it will always deliver the greatest possible service in the shop and so justify the investment of the great amount of money which it costs.

In order to accomplish this the craneman must clearly understand all the operations on the floor of the foundry, how long it takes to do them and how they are related to each other. He must learn to be a good judge of weight because he must know what his crane can lift and what it cannot.

The manual skill developed by cranemen is truly remarkable. The cranes are sometimes nearly 100 feet long and 30 feet from the floor, and it is a constant source of wonder to a layman and even to those who watch them every day how men so high up and so far away can have so delicate a control over their cranes as to adjust the position of a ladle, for instance, by a half inch.

The working conditions under which the foundry craneman exercises his skill are not always of the best. A certain amount of smoke and dust seems to be unavoidable in the foundry, although modern ventilating systems and building construction have accomplished very much. However, unless the work interests you to such an extent that you can readily overlook these inconveniences, you might just as well never begin, because there is no occupation in the world which does not have some disadvantages.

The craneman must have or develop personal qualities which are seldom found in one individual. On the one hand he must be willing to do what he is told by everyone. He must place himself at the service of the foremen, molders, even helpers, and respond with alacrity to their slightest wish. On the other hand, when nobody is thinking of him, especially in times of emergency, he must exercise much initiative and sometimes display considerable courage, and without being told he must bring his crane to where it is most needed and do that which should be done.



The skilled eye and hand of the craneman can adjust the position of a distant ladle of molten metal to a fraction of an inch.

Christian Working Youth Writes Searching Letter

Dear Mr. Frommelt:

Many of us young fellows—at least those in my crowd—who are trying to make a good choice of a lifework and so prepare ourselves for a useful future, appreciate what you have said in some of your discussions concerning the Christian viewpoint of this important job that confronts all of us of the younger generation. Among ourselves—that is, those of us who are Christians—sometime or other in the course of every discussion, no matter how frivilous it started, the conversation comes round to this question of Christianity, our own way of living it and the sad state into which it has fallen in our day.

I pal around with some young fellows, all of whom are apprentices, members of a labor union. Do you think that there is one who does not realize the weaknesses and failings of the organization we belong to? We know that organization is a good thing for the worker but we can't be blinded to the fact that something is lacking. **The union seems to be run by the same idea behind the grasping employer about whom we hear so much.** The employes' organization is out "to get all that it can while the getting is good." There is the same grasping selfishness in the leaders, the same kind of hatred for these who are not workers that we are led to believe characterizes those who do not move in our class.

I am a high school graduate as are most of my friends. We belong to that generation to which you older people are constantly lecturing about our godless and irreligious spirit. These things we see going on about us are discussed seriously but with a good deal of hopefulness. While we all are convinced of the value of Christianity in our own private lives, and would not think of giving it up—however much we fail to live up to it at times—still we are a hopeless lot when it comes to being convinced that Christ's truths and principles can be made effective in the world outside, indeed, in that part of it to which I have just referred and which to us is so important at the moment. I mean simply this: Few of us at heart are convinced that Christianity is anything but a beautiful ideal so far as a labor union is concerned—certainly little or nothing for its everyday workings and activities.

Can you imagine what the result would be if anyone of us rose to our feet in a meeting and demanded that we look at our organization problems through Christian eyes?

We have talked this very thing over among ourselves many times since. But we always come back to this great stumbling block: **The world looks upon Christianity, if at all, as a very beautiful but fragile ideal that certainly would not weather a single day in the rough and tumble of modern living.** It seems an "impractical" sort of thing, so unsuited to life. Think of asking a labor leader or an employer to consider the problem in hand, whatever it is, from the Christian angle! These men are committed to the idea that it is "dog eat dog" in this old world of ours and unless you play the same game as the other fellow there is no place for you. They are firmly convinced that "getting while the getting is good" is the only practical way of acting and living in this world of ours.

To ask such people to consider the right and the wrong of such practical things as wages, hours of work and working conditions, considering each other as brothers of the same family and sons of the same Father—well, doesn't it sound foolish, knowing the world to be what it really is?

Now, about that there is no question in our private lives. But do you, frankly, believe that Christianity can be made a living, vital thing in today's industrial world? Is it "practical"? Will we get anywhere if we, as Christians, insist upon injecting it into our organization discussions and problems?

I am sorry that this letter is so long but since it represents the minds of our small group perhaps you will be patient with it as well as with us. I assure that this is no trumped-up difficulty. This whole subject is so much a part of our innermost thoughts that we will appreciate your help. We want to be convinced that Christianity is not just an ideal, something that we have learned to love and respect as a part of our inner selves only, but that it is also for the world and its every activity.

Gratefully,

—G. M.

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U. A. W. Turns Guns on Roosevelt; Hits Slump

Depression Is No Myth Automen Say

DETROIT, MICH.—The United Automobile Workers union, standard bearer in John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, is following the popular C. I. O. trend in turning against the Roosevelt administration.

The trend, which began when the Roosevelt forces refused to endorse the Lewis strike against "little steel" last summer, is continued now in the U. A. W.'s derision of the administration for the Roosevelt recession—a depression that threatens the union's existence because of curtailed dues collection.

In a lead editorial in the U. A. W. publication, The United Automobile Worker, edited by President Homer Martin, the union called the administration to account for its attempt to shift blame for the depression to the shoulders of big business, and for President Roosevelt's statement **"the depression is just an assumption."**

New Deal Fails to Support Purchase Power

The real cause of the slump, the editorial maintained, can be laid at the door of administration leaders who failed to provide a sufficient purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry turning. This in turn points to the administration's deceptive policies in humoring high finance—responsible for the shrunken power of purchase—at the same time striving for the appearance of seeking the common good.

"The idea that this present slump is only an imitation, deliberately fostered by industrialists, is just as ridiculous as the statement that there is no slump at all," the publication said.

"Let us analyze for a moment just what the statement that 'such a crisis is not necessary at this moment. Big business has gone on a sit-down strike,' means.

"It means that for the first time in the history of the world, financiers will stand up and cheer when prices go down. Let us imagine the board of directors of General Motors listening to a report that net earnings were down considerably during the third quarter . . .one needs only to put the question in this manner to show how ridiculous it is to suppose that stockholders do not want dividends if they can get them and that industralists would not keep their factories going if they could make additional profits.

"Shaky Price Structure Is Slump Cause"

The editorial called attention to last year's strikes, and to the manufacturers' antipathy toward them. "What they did not like about the strikes last winter was that they cut into their profits," the editorial said.

"Is it reasonable then to suppose that they are voluntarily going to close their plants and again take a cut in profits, simply to get even? This is like cutting off one's nose to spite somebody else's face.

"The facts are that goods are not being sold and commodity prices are falling off because there is not enough purchasing power in the hands of the workers to buy enough of the output of industry to keep industry going full capacity. The reason that cars are not made is that the mass of people do not have enough money to buy new ones. The falling off in sales of such items as shoes and clothing began last spring and has continued steadily since that time. Business, however, did not slow up at that time because prices were rising."

Thus the publication hits the key to the present slump—the manipulations of high finance in control of manufacturers' credit, that breed depression for profits' sake, the while driving the living standards of the workers downward.

The U. A. W.'s attack on the Roosevelt administration came at a most inopportune time—when the National Labor Relations board had opened the way for the organization of the Ford Motor company by finding the manufacturer guilty of unfair labor practices. The union however is bitter at the sight of the recession sweeping away the costly organizational gains made during the past year. And the union's high command, like that of its parent the C. I. O., realizes only too well that continued depression means the dissolution of its organizational structure.

Official Tells of C.I.O. Alliance With N.Y. Reds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The alliance between the Communist party and the Committee for Industrial Organization, whispered of by those of both groups, was brought into the open here in a habeas corpus hearing before Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black.

Frank Harris, C. I. O. organizer, testified that organizers for the Inland Boatmen's union, affiliated with the C. I. O., were forced to turn over part of their pay to the Communist party. Harris said that he had called at union headquarters to collect two weeks' pay of $90, and that the union chairman refused to pay him **"until receipts for dues paid the Communist party were turned over."**

Harris' counsel produced receipts showing that his client had paid dues of $5 weekly to the party for six weeks. Harris testified that he had been questioned by union officials on his opinion of the war in Spain, his "class consciousness," and his belief in the "set-up of the United States government," before he had been employed.

"Depression -- An Assumption"

THIS CARTOON, reproduced from the United Automobile Worker, sets forth the U. A. W.'s grievance with the Roosevelt administration. The President characterized the depression as "just an assumption." The cartoon depicts "John Autoworker" facing into the economic blast, beset by continued layoffs, his security—job, home and savings—swept away by a man-made depression.

Millions Out of Work in Nation, Report Cards Show

Labor Headlines

AKRON, OHIO—"No labor trouble in Canada," says N. H. Eagle, organizer for United Rubber Workers . . . "All groups, whether A. F. of L., C. I. O., National Catholic Unions, or others, work hand-in-hand," he tells business men here. . . . Split between Lewis and Green not reflected in sister nation, according to Eagle.

DETROIT, MICH. — Paralysis seizes auto industry as used car market stagnates. . . . Only 10 per cent of auto workers in Detroit active over holidays. . . . Ford Rouge plant, employing 80,000 "practically closed," officials say. . . . Packard down until latter part of month. . . . Hudson, planning new entry in small car field, only active manufacturer. . . . U. A. W. dues diminish to vanishing point according to President Homer Martin.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — American Federation of Labor defends pay raises of late 1936 and early 1937. . . . "Not responsible for slump," Federation asserts. . . . Warns that living wages must be maintained, because costs still are 3.7 per cent ahead of wage level. . . . "Profits will drop in 1938," A. F. of L. tells manufacturers.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Industrial activity slumps to lowest level since October, 1935. . . . "Recession," beginning in October of this year, carries manufacturing activity and commercial dealings downward. . . . Report accents depth of new depression as jobs vanish and relief lines lengthen.

Result of Poll Upholds Prediction Made by SOCIAL JUSTICE; F.D.R. Ignores Count in Message

WASHINGTON, D. C. — John D. Biggers, director of the national "report card" unemployment census, reported a possible maximum of 10,870,000 persons out of work on the basis of figures received in the voluntary poll, taken in the five days between Nov. 16 and 20, 1937.

The actual count, Biggers pointed out, was 7,822,912. Test checks, however, made in selected areas indicated that this figure was far short of actuality, because hundreds of thousands of persons had failed to report and because others made erroneous reports.

Biggers' estimate bears out a prediction made in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE some time ago that the total unemployed would approximate or exceed 11,000,000. It was demonstrated further by those in charge of the poll, that whatever results were achieved already are out of date, for since the first count at least another million have lost their jobs, and hundreds of thousands of others are becoming victims of increasing unemployment week by week.

Test Count May Be Extended

Biggers' test count, made in selected areas through the co-operation of the postal department, may be extended to other areas to furnish additional unemployment figures. In the check-up an actual count was made in 1,455 typical areas, covering more than 1,950,000 persons.

The census director accented the seriousness of mounting unemployment when he cautioned that use of the figures as they were delivered would fail to take into account the great number of persons who have lost their jobs since Nov. 20. Works Progress Administration officials, conducting an unemployment survey, estimated that 1,000,000 have lost their jobs since completion of the census, and that 1,000,000 more will be out of work by the end of February. The period between Dec. 1 and Feb. 1 generally is the season of peak winter employment.

The count was rushed to completion that President Roosevelt might make use of the figures in his "state of the nation" address to Congress. The president, however, chose to ignore the figures in delivering his address. That part of his message concerned with labor was devoted in its entirety to a broad endorsement of the administration's wage-hour bill which was killed in the special session when the House returned it to the committee on labor.

Question Sincerity of Administration

The administration's sincerity in dealing with labor's problem thus is questioned. As has been pointed out by those close to labor's needs, the wage-hour bill is completely inadequate, for its minimums fail to grant a living wage.

President Roosevelt, while giving lip service to labor, actually frustrates labors needs by upholding the wage-hour bill, which actually would drive down the general level of wages.

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C.I.O. Is Cause of Farm-Labor Split

Party Dissolving As Lewis Woos Left-Wing Faction

Angry agriculture, aroused by the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization, is moving away from organized labor, leaving the Farmer-Labor party stranded and the C. I. O. grasping for a toe-hold among left-wing farmers.

That's the farm-labor political situation as appraised by critical farm observers who have detected growing agricultural distaste for the John L. Lewis brand of unionism and who forsee labor's loss of agricultural support.

Impulse for the break between agriculture and labor, despite the C. I. O.'s bold steps to form a new farm-labor front, was furnished by the conservative farm element some time ago. During the past year "right-wing" farmers expressed disgust for the C. I. O. and the Lewis horizontal union movement, shot through with communistic leadership and peppered with acts of violence. They found further ground for separation in the administration's attempts to fix the hours and wages of labor in the Black-Connery labor standards bill, at the same time ignoring the farmer's virtual 60-hour week, and relatively low income.

Three Points of Difference Seen

As it saw the foundation of farm-labor unity slipping away, the C. I. O. stepped in with its bid for a new unity, between a certain farm element and its own forces, and conservative agriculture took another step away from radical labor. Observers have noted three vital points in the split between farmers and labor. They are:

1. Division of the farm-labor forces in Washington, represented in the split between the C. I. O. and conservative farm organizations, and the absolute clevage of these groups on the matter of wage-hour legislation.

2. The American Farm Bureau Federation's protest against the meat boycott proposed by the United Automobile Workers union.

3. The political pact agreed upon by Labor's Non-Partisan league, a C. I. O. vote machine, and the Farmer's Union.

Feared Seizure of Farm Lands

Hitting the key points of the quarrel between agriculture and labor, one prominent farmers' organization explained the situation thus:

"The farmers are themselves property owners. They saw the sit-down strikers taking charge of factories and they resented it, **because the next step would be to organize the farm laborers and take control of the farms.**

"The reaction against a hyphenated Farmer-Labor party developed in a four months' period, during the sit-down strikes in Michigan the early part of this year.

"Thus the chances of a Farmer-Labor party getting enough votes in 1940 to make a real party are now practically negligible.

"If anything, the farmers are more anti-labor now than in the past ten years. That's exactly the situation.

"We don't fight against collective bargaining, and we have the same right under co-operative laws to bargain collectively. **But farmers do detest some methods the C. I. O. has used in practicing collective bargaining, methods which the farmers do not use."**

The Farmers' union, to which the C. I. O. is tying its political strings, is the smallest and least important of the three major farm groups. It fails even to approach the size or influence of the American Farm bureau federation or the National Grange. Although Farmers' union membership figures are not available, it is believed they approach 200,000. **Both the Farm bureau federation and the Grange have a membership of more than 1,000,000 each.**

"Farleyism," Or Farm Relief?

In his "state of the nation" address opening the 75th Congress, President Roosevelt made much of the nation's oppressed, "one-third," the great body of farmers comprising approximately one-third of the nation's population.

He flailed away at conditions which he blamed for their present lot; he promised them relief; he saw the sunshine of hope shining through, IF the administration's scheme for agricultural regimentation is accepted, with its crop limitation subsidy.

But the ever-alert "one-third," their ears pinned to radios throughout the rural areas of the nation, heard in the president's honeyed words the same old outpourings; they heard the same bland promises that moved a majority in the last presidential election, and they realized that "Farleyism" had dictated the president's program.

The year 1938 brings an important off-year election. If the New Deal is to continue, the "one-third" must be in the New Deal column. Subsidized farmers are happy farmers, so the administration believes, and happy farmers make New Deal votes. And "one-third" of the nation's votes would make an important contribution to another "mandate of the people."

The New Deal's farm program smells very much like a vote program.

Roosevelt Flays Production Cost Bill; Puts Crop Control On "Must" List in Message

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Henry A. Wallace, whose "ever-normal granary" bill to regulate farm production has stirred farmers throughout the nation. The measure seeks to continue in effect the already-rejected New Deal "economy of scarcity."

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The farmer's hope for cost-of-production is doomed—if President Roosevelt's demands are enacted by the 75th Congress.

The president, in speaking on the "state of the nation" in his opening address to the present congressional session, detailed 1938's "must" legislation to the members of both houses. He spent considerable time on the matter of farm relief, condemning all measures except his own, the method which would regiment the farmer for the next election by putting him on a virtual dole.

Mr. Roosevelt elaborated on the need for farm relief—that fact that poverty "more abject" than that of Europe is present; that agricultural prices are tied to speculation in grain markets, and that foreign trade has slumped—but failed to uphold the "relief that really relieves,"—cost of production plus a fair profit.

In endorsing the administration measure for crop control the president praised its more commendable features, but ignored those unfavorable to it, namely, its great cost, its regimentation, and its "dole" aspect.

In condemning cost-of-production, the president discarded the wish of millions of farmers with a single sentence, and proceeded directly to his own pet, the crop limitation scheme built around the administration's "economy of scarcity" idea. He affirmed that the administration aimed to dictate to farmers the crops they should grow, and the amount thereof. Taking the attitude that "the administration knows best," he said that farmers who insist on independence in farm management and crop-selection become "economic menaces" because they oppose regulation and regimentation.

Keynote of the president's words on farm relief was his attitude that the government firmly intends to step in and impose regulation.

"The day has gone by when it could be claimed that government has no interest in such ill-considered practices (as individual farm management and crop selection) and no right through representative methods to stop them," he said. "The farmers of this nation know that a balanced output can be put into effect without excessive cost and with the co-operation of the majority of them."

It is well the president did not expand on the theme of the cost of the proposed crop-limitation, or "ever-normal granary" bill. Its cost has not been determined, but conservative estimates place it at nearly a billion dollars a year. As to "co-operation of the majority of them," co-operation will be secured by dangling a dole check before producers and by threatening them with a cash fine. Those who comply will get the check. Those who don't will get the fine.

One hope remains for the farmer. The fate of proposed farm legislation is removed from the president's immediate zone of authority. Congress, which has shown a spirit of revolt against Mr. Roosevelt ever since the days of the attempted "court pack," may ignore entirely his recommendations and give favorable attention to the McAdoo-Massingale-Eicher cost of production bill, now tabled in the committee room of House and Senate conferees.

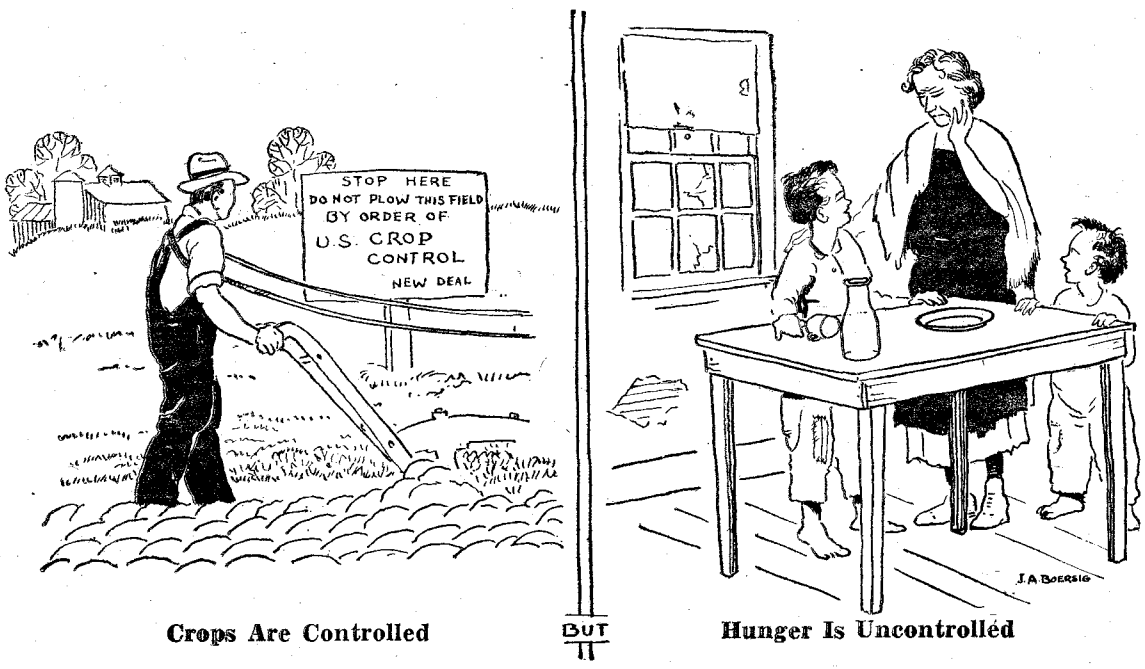
Farm Wages At Low Point Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nearly 2,500,000 farm laborers in the United States are receiving the lowest wages paid any body of workers in the nation, a department of agriculture survey reveals.

Annual earnings of workers in agriculture vary from $62 to $748 a year, it is shown, and average around $300. Daily wages were found to be 50 cents or less in some localities.

The agriculture department's survey was conducted in representative areas throughout the nation. Conditions were examined in the wheat belt, the corn belt, in the cattle and sheep regions, in tobacco, fruit, cotton and dairy lands, and reports were made on the basis of full-time and part time employes.

Although farm wages have increased since 1932, they are still a step behind increased farm income, the survey showed. Uncertainty attaching to administration farm programs, increased farm costs, and an oversupply of labor are blamed for the condition, in the estimation of farm organizational leaders who have pointed to the condition in noting the split between agriculture and labor in politics.



Crops Are Controlled **Hunger Is Uncontrolled**

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The People Speak . . . .

They Sell It Every Sunday

To the Editor:

Permit me to say that the very splendid paper SOCIAL JUSTICE is sold outside of our church every Sunday. Two boys have been selling the paper for over a year. Keep up the good work and God bless you.

Rev. Joseph C. Curren,
St. Thomas Aquinas Church
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Providence Has Own Minute-Men

To the Editor:

Enclosed please find check for $25 **to pay for three minutes of Father Coughlin's broadcasting on our Providence** station on that anxiously awaited January 9.

We wish we had enough members to do it every week, but our little group is so small that it will be several weeks before we can pay for another THREE MINUTES.

Until then we will deposit our weekly offering of 25 cents in our budget envelopes and feel that it is a small sacrifice, indeed for the undeserved privilege of hearing Father Coughlin's voice and of learning so much from him.

We, with thousands of others, have asked that he again carry the physical burden of being our leader; it is not fair to put the financial burden upon him also.

The Three Minute Club of Providence.
Mrs. Edward Doherty
Catherine Flanagan
Mrs. John T. Harty
Maisie Sullivan
Sarah E. Voter
James J. Dunn
Anna B. Murdock
Providence, R. I.

More Admired Than Ever Before

To the Editor:

I cannot express my gratitude in knowing that our great Father Coughlin is to return to the air. My humble opinion is that he will be much more respected and admired than ever before.

E. H. Robinson
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Won't You Send Us the Page?

To the Editor:

Why don't you dedicate a page of this critical paper to the good things that Roosevelt has done?

Fair Play
Lawrence, Mass.

* * *

Editor's Note: Gladly would we give more than a page, if there were the material to fill it. Although Mr. Roosevelt's speeches are often in complete accord with the principles of social justice as enunciated by this paper, the fulfillment of these promises or the action which follows the speeches, is anything but what the words would have had us anticipate. The words themselves are praiseworthy, but because they are not followed by the promised action, such praise of his utterances would be as empty as the meaningless words.

Why I Support Both of Them

To the Editor:

Since you published my opinion about Father Coughlin and President Roosevelt in your paper, I have received a number of letters asking how I can follow Father Coughlin and still believe in Roosevelt.

Here is my answer:

I think that I can follow Father Coughlin and still believe in President Roosevelt without offending Father Coughlin. I think that I can co-operate in the fight for social justice, Father Coughlin and President Roosevelt, without "kicking" either one.

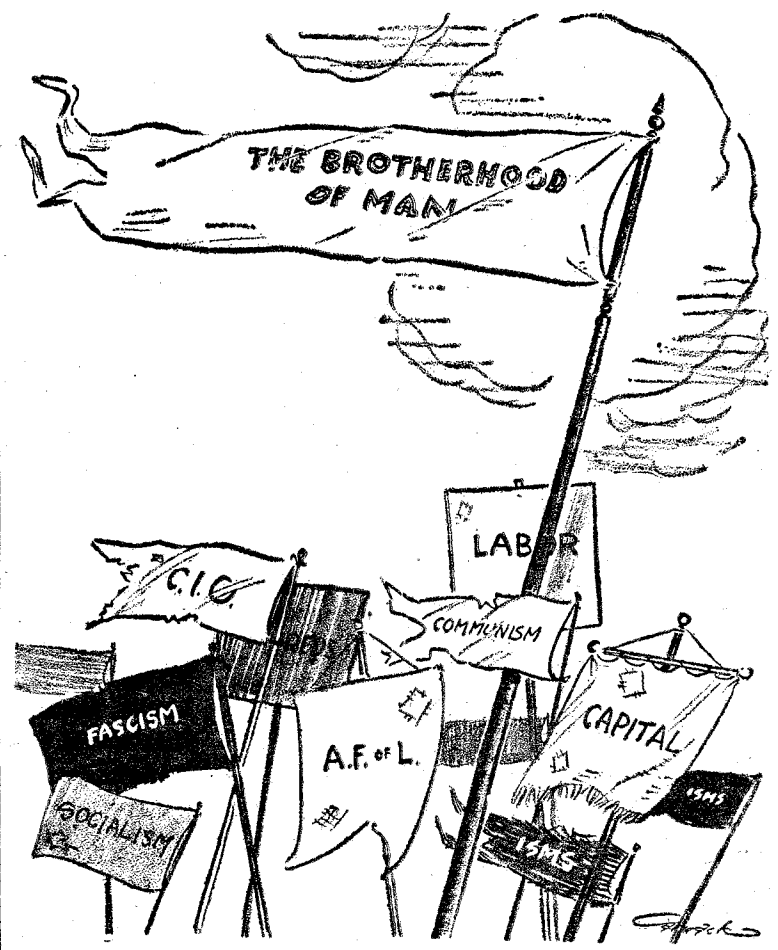
My reason for respecting President Roosevelt is that I believe he is sincere and honest and that the principles he lives by are very high. One of his principles is to "be a good neighbor." I believe that he is for his fellowmen and that he wants the poor to have more of the good things of life. He has given culture and education to the poor classes of people who did not have a chance until the government projects gave them an opportunity. Is that social justice, or do I have the meaning of these words all wrong?

The president is carrying a heavy burden—much too heavy for any one man. Are we, the people, going to jeer him when he falls beneath it or are we going to help him carry it?

My reason for following Father Coughlin is that he stands for social justice. He has fought bravely for it against the "insects of government,"—the insects that are endeavoring to destroy the president, Father Coughlin, our very country, and all that we cherish. **The time has come when we must all fight for our high ideals,** for our God, and for our salvation.

—Mildred L. Carter.
Manchester, N. H.

Banners



—Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor

War Isn't Worth the Price

To the Editor:

I desire to call your attention to an excerpt from an article in the "Daily Mirror" by Mr. Boake Carter, one of our best known radio commentators, regarding the Japanese-Chinese mess and the president's attitude in the matter, which I consider deserving of most serious thought on the part of all real peace-loving Americans. Mr. Carter states that the president does not explain what we are to inherit AFTER such a war as he now risks more and more every day; but that one of the smartest military generals in this nation laid it down in paper to him in the following fashion:

"We shall inherit:

"1. A four year war at a direct cost of $50-billion

"2. The possible moral satisfaction of a victory.

"3. A public debt that our great-great-grand children will be paying.

"4. Our economic life ruined.

"5. A dictatorship to control masses of restless, bitter disillusioned people.

6. New graveyards for generals, admirals and statesmen to decorate once more with appropriate crocodile tears.

"7. A foreign trade which will have been gobbled up by other nations who sat on the sidelines and egged us on and filched what was ours while we did the fighting for them."

Mr. Carter does not believe that the price of war is worth paying on the part of the United States citizens for one gunboat and three Standard Oil company tankers. I believe that more than 99 per cent of our citizens agree with him. They should know that these are the facts.

—Daniel Downing.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paper Entitled to Production Cost

To the Editor:

SOCIAL JUSTICE, too, is entitled to the cost of production plus a fair profit for your paper. Therefore, if the public demands that you continue your early policy of not soliciting advertising matter, they become obliged to pay for what they want in an increased subscription price, and in the price to those who buy bulk lots for resale. They become obliged to conform to the principles of social justice in this respect.

If the demand to continue your present policy is finally victorious, I for one would not balk at the increased price. But subscriptions are not easy to get even at the present price.

Personaly, I would like to see SOCIAL JUSTICE realize the revenue from advertising necessary for its contemplated improvements and to its continuance as a competitive publication.

—John A. Steele.
Chicago, Ill.

The Same to You And All Our Readers

To the Editor:

The December 27 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE is splendid throughout.

Best wishes to you and all those associated with you for a successful New Year.

John J. Kobe
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"What Can We Do About It?"

To the Editor:

In my efforts to spread SOCIAL JUSTICE, I have been asked this question a great many times: **"What you say is true—but what can we do about it?"**

Throughout the length and breadth of this country, millions of people are, no doubt, asking this same question, each forgetting his power and importance in this, a democratic form of government.

Lest we forget, this is OUR country—yours and mine. We, the people, are the government—not Mr. Roosevelt, not the Federal Reserve Board. It's WE.

The men we entrust with public office are directly accountable to us. If their deeds are unbecoming their positions, **they should be told about it—by the people.**

I thought everybody knew this. I thought that everyone knew enough to protest to his Congressman, and to ask him for honest legislation.

There should be no room in this country for people who ask such a question as "what can we do about it?"

Surely they have never seen or heard about the Constitution. Unless a person is blind, deaf and illiterate, a question like this should earn him the prize of prizes — the greatest dunce of them all.

—Carl Britto.
New Bedford, Mass.

Deserves Support From Men of Good Will

To the Editor:

To my mind, SOCIAL JUSTICE should have the whole hearted support not only of all Christians regardless of their church affiliation but of all men of good will as long as its principles and practices are in harmony with the teachings of Him, who commands us to "love thy neighbor as thyself.'

J. T. Lacina
Keystone, W. Va.

Warns of Dangers of "Sincere" Propaganda

To the Editor:

Let me call your attention to B. C. Forbes' article in the Hearst papers of Sunday, December 19, which illustrates the diabolically clever propaganda of the bankers in obstructing government issue of money. This writer, Forbes, says that many people ask him why the government pays interest on bonds instead of issuing its own money free of cost.

He answers: Because every nation that has adopted this idea found that merely printing a piece of paper and calling it "money" and carrying this alluring device far enough, ended by ruining itself and its peoples . . . The historic fact is that it just doesn't work. Whenever a superabundance of anything appears, its value shrinks. As to printing endless volumes of paper money it has been aptly said, "You can't pay something with nothing."

The essence of effective propaganda is that it appears true, and its author appear sincere. This answer of Forbes appears true and he appears sincere; hence its supreme effectiveness. Yet it has these appearances only because of the ignorance of the people and their natural tendency to predicate honesty of every author who does not deny the few simple ideas they possess. This human reaction, however, is deadly to the welfare of men.

Recall that Christ warned us: "Beware of men." He meant particularly men who are paid to write along certain lines. Our people must learn to suspect of hypocrisy any man who is employed to protect interests which bring inordinate profits to the few who own those interests.

If this writer is sincere, then he is ipso facto an ignoramus. Why? Because the only difference between the money (bank credit) we use now, and government money (credit) is this: bank credit is a debt, drawing interest. Both types of money are printing press money, "pieces of paper called money." Forbes knows this as well as anybody. He knows further that history teems with examples of effective Government issue of money, yet he implies with sinister effect, that all such issue must necessarily be unlimited.

Last year "New Democracy" published my article on the history of government money in Guernesy Island from 1814 to 1834, which money saved the island from economic ruin. In 1834 the island was prosperous. Then some exploiters started a private bank by bribing the state's committee. This bank forced the state to retire some of its honest money and borrow at interest from the bank. Ever since, the island has had periodic depressions and the bank now owns half the island. Does Forbes know of this historical instance? Of course he does, yet the half-truths of men like Forbes flood the country every day.

Add to this the fact that Italy has had an honest government money system for several years under Mussolini and you will understand why the paid press raps the Duce constantly. You will also perceive that, in spite of Forbes' claim Italy has neither ruined herself nor her people, but on the contrary has been able to reach a new high in national prosperity.

—James Fitzgerald.
Albany, N. Y.

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Who Controls the World?

By . . .
Robert H. Hemphill

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IN 1844 the re-organization of the Bank of England, in which it was given the sole bank note issuing power, was the culmination of a long struggle of generation after generation of shrewd and unscrupulous money changers to divorce from the government of civilized nations control of the issue of money and to seize for themselves this power which they well knew would make the governments mere puppets in their hands.

After the passage of this act, one of the most prominent and independent economists of his time, Mr. Seeley of London, said:

> "The commerce of the country is now in the power of the Bank of England as it was before in the legislature. . For legislative enactment we have the decision of the bank parlour; for a responsible government we have substituted an irresponsible body composed of twenty-four directors and a governor and a deputy governor.
>
> "To these we have confided the commerce of this mighty empire. Instead of a mercantile system supported by merchants and manufacturers and agricultural interests, we have now the monetary system endangering the welfare of merchants, manufacturers, and agricultural interests — for the benefit of the fund holding classes."

* * *

THIS is precisely the situation in the United States at this moment. Instead of an industrial system supported by manufacturers, merchants and farmers, we have 16,000 private banks which issue, expand and contract our principal medium of exchange for their own selfish purpose, periodically wrecking the industrial and commercial system of the country, throwing millions of men out of work and bringing on a long train of wholesale bankruptcies, poverty, suicide and distress.

In England one half of the property is now in the hands of twelve families. In France more than one-half the property is in the hands of twenty families. Here in America two-thirds or more of the property is in the hands of two hundred families.

One group of international bankers allied with and dominated by one family, the Rothschilds, control the philosophy and actions of the twelve families in England, the twenty families in France and the two hundred families in the United States. This same group financed the overthrow of the Russian government by Lenin and Trotsky. They financed the Hitler campaign, they financed Mussolini and they are financing the Franco revolution in Spain.

How has it been possible for a comparatively few men so nearly to control the wealth of the civilized world? Very simple. Meyer Anselm Rothschild, perhaps more clearly than anyone else of his time, correctly pictured the complete control which money exercises upon civilization.

He saw that we were developing beyond the possibility of bartering our products by direct exchange. That we had to have some intermediate commodity which all would accept in exchange for his goods.

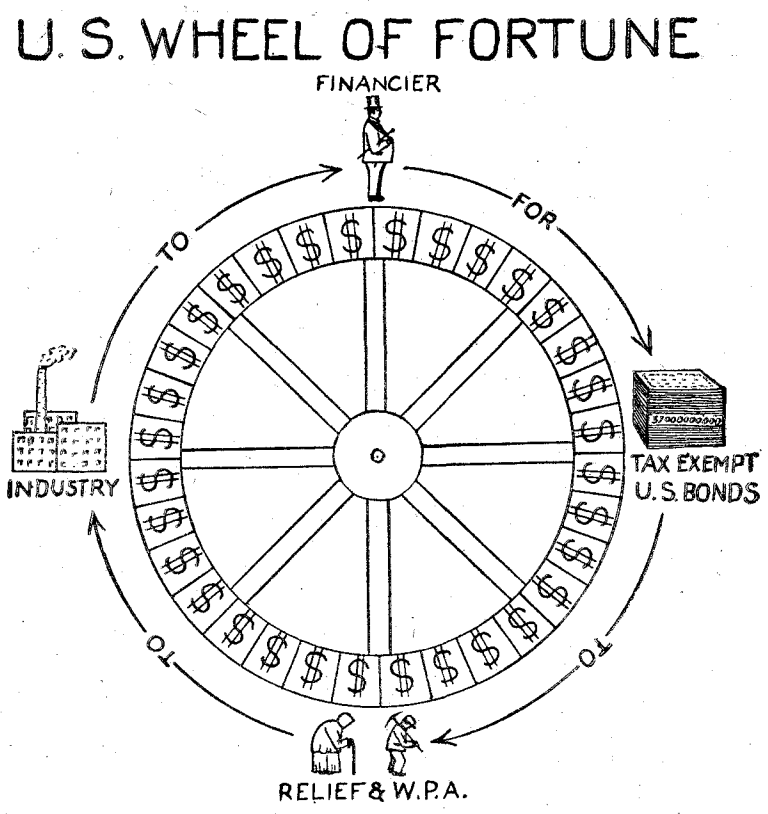
He saw that if a few who understood this situation would acquire control of this "medium of exchange", that few would control civilization.

He also saw that such a **control must be concealed in some manner so that the population who produced the wealth would never know how they were being robbed** of the fruits of their genius and industry, and so the idea of concealing the issue of money in an institution which would appear to be a necessary part of the economic structure of the nation was invented by this sinister genius.

He appealed to a few of the most avaricious among the nobility who ruled England, pointing out just how they could completely control the economic structure by control of a central bank which would have the sole legal right to issue the money of the nation. This was before the days of the check book when bank notes were the only medium of exchange.

Acting on his advice, other banks were prohibited from issuing their own notes and were confined to receiving for deposit gold and silver coin and the notes of the Bank of England. The controlling group in the Bank of England could thereafter completely control the prosperity of England.

They induced periods of prosperity by increasing their note issues and loaning them to the other banks who in turn loaned them to the business public. The production of wealth increased rapidly together with the increase of wages and prices. After a prosperous period they called their bank loans and the smaller banks in turn called their customers' loans. Depression ensued with falling wages and prices and great unemployment, bankruptcy and distress.



(With apologies to Major Bowes)

DURING these depressions, the controlling group in the Bank of England, having in control the only mechanism for issuing money, were able to buy in the most valuable properties at a fraction of their value, and through this method the principal and most valuable properties were concentrated in their hands.

A similar device was then put into operation in France and the other European countries. **This same group attempted to put over a similar device in America, but failed and the individual unit banking system developed.** As time passed, however, the small country banks became dependent on the large city banks. All that was then necessary was for this international banking group to secure control of these big central banks through their American affiliates, and they could control the economic development of America and obtain the outstanding property of America by the same methods used in Europe.

It is to break the strangle hold which this international banking group has upon the lives and property of Americans that is the central objective of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** and of Father Coughlin and the monetary students who understand how this small group of predatory financial pirates has come into possession of the most valuable property of the civilized world.

Some Facts by Dr. Curran

(Continued from Page 5)

Politicians Are Outward Bound

FATHER COUGHLIN has often referred to the hopelessness of securing results from politicians. Too many politicians have the unhappy habit of selling everybody, including themselves, down the river.

In the Papal Encyclicals both Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI are significantly silent about the part that politics is to play in the reconstruction of the social order. Associations of workers, associations of employers and mutual associations of both, protected in all their rights and privileges by the State, and permenated with a true Christian philosophy of life, are to be the means of effecting the regime of Social Justice.

Followers of Social Justice have already experienced the great value of direct action, as opposed to political action. It was the thousands of telegrams transmitted to Congress, and not political lobbying, which prevented the United States from embroiling itself in European politics under the cloak of membership in the World Court.

The same tactics must be employed in attaining every one of the objectives of the Social Justice program. An informed electorate, animated by the Christian ideals of the two great labor Popes, can and must secure social justice in the United States and throughout the world.

The restoration of the power to coin money to Congress, where it was constitutionally placed and where it constitutionally belongs, can only be brought about by united popular action on the part of the disciples of Social Justice.

Communists know the value of mass pressure and mass demonstrations. Through such means they are able to exaggerate the strength of their false philosophy.

Lovers of Social Justice must use modern weapons to accomplish modern results. We have the strength of the truth. Through the months and years to come we must show the truth of our strength.

Politicians are outward bound on the crest of waves that owe their existence and vitality only to a temporary popularity.

The tide of Social Justice is returning. It must penetrate every mental harbor in America.

The Encyclicals were written for the masses. Social Justice is a mass movement. Politics and politicians must be made to serve and not to distract.

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Elementary Economics on Facts of the Recession

THE facts in the present depression are evident. More than 10-million people are out of work; more than 30-million dependents of these unemployed are suffering. But this is only the visible effect of the "slump," or "depression", or "recession,"—its cause can be traced to the law of supply and demand.

This nation cannot carry on its back 10-million unemployed with their 30-million dependents, and enjoy any form of prosperity.

On looking over the prophetic statements of some thirty leading industralists of the country, the reader is struck by the predominance of the opinion that "This nation will recover from the present recession if government will only keep its hands off business—then we can have confidence."

Supply Is Only Half of Law

This is but a revival of the ancient fallacy of "laissez faire" or "do-as-you-please-ism." It was the same philosophy that preceded the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the policy of "pay-while-you-work-ism," the philosophy of private money control.

Mr. Industrialist, let us prove that by the cold calculations of your so-called science of economics. You maintain as one of the prime principles of political economy that the dynamic and vitalizing force in business is the law of supply and demand. You have solved the problem of supply in a truly wonderful fashion. You have built machinery and factories to turn God's munificence of gifts of field and forest, of mine and ocean to the service of mankind. Together, with the scientists and inventors, you have solved the problem of supply.

Buying Power Provides Demand

But "supply" is a sterile element, so your economic books teach, without the corresponding operation of that other force called "demand." Without effective demand, your law limps—badly. If you do not soon give it the same scientific and uncompromising attention that you devoted to the mechanics of supply, your philosophy, and with it your pompous self-assurance, your deserved and undeserved privileges, are destined to an early destruction.

Do not forget, amid the pleasurable toil of making money and enjoying the luxuries with which it provides you, that your factories and machinery rest on the foundation of that law called "demand."

Need we tell you that the word "demand" is best translated by the words "purchasing power?" Need we tell you further that 95 per cent of the effective purchasing power of this nation is the workingman's wage plus the farmer's income? At least your scientific treaties on political economy teach that such is the case.

Why, then do you trifle with the hopes and with the weariness of these long-suffering Americans by putting on the painted false face of what your newspapers call a "slight slump, a temporary recession, etc.," when you know that the very law of supply and demand makes a mockery of your deceit—we are almost forced to call it sincere self-deceit.

Prosperity Effect of Borrowed Credit

SOCIAL JUSTICE has told you for two years that the false prosperity we enjoyed in 1935 was really the effect of $18-billion dollars worth of borrowed, manufactured money which the government spent, and which was only a hypodermic in the last analysis. Yet you and your paid publicists hypnotized the people into false security—at the same time, you, yourself, fell a victim of the propaganda.

The trouble is that the backbone, the nerve center, of your industrial empire is banker-controlled. The trouble is that the bankers who sit upon your boards of directors, who oftentimes dictate your policies, have never rubbed shoulders with the laborer at his lathe, nor does he recognize your problems. In his equation the banker has no symbol to represent the known quantity of human welfare or human happiness. His mind is concentrated solely upon profit making.

Dividends Not End-All Objective

He loses sight entirely of the minimized demand or purchasing power of a laborer making $20 to $25 a week. After a laborer gets through supporting an average family of four on that income, you know he has practically nothing left with which to buy a home, a motor car, a radio, a refrigerator, and a score of other commodities on the purchasing of which depends our national and your industrial prosperity.

Mr. Industralist, you cannot make dividends and stock market quotations the be-all and the end-all of a nation's enterprise. If you do, you destroy the very means by which these dividends are made possible. Dividends, after all, are only secondary. Industry's first debt is toward labor. Without the labor debt having been paid, purchasing power vanishes. Without purchasing power, your machinery will rust, your insurance costs will rise against mob violence, and in the lurid distance, is the specter of armed violence.

Who dares say that purchasing power, or higher wages, does not have its effect upon the welfare of this nation?

It was well enough for the profit-minded banker-industralist when the government meddled in business in 1933 by lending billions of dollars to railroads, to broken-down banks and insurance companies and industrial organizations to save them from a complete collapse. It was all right for the government to manipulate tariffs that have resulted in destroying our natural foreign markets for the benefit of the privileged few.

Key in Alien Money Control

If you want the truth, the cry against government in business is the protest not so much of the industralists, who oftentimes came up from poverty, but of the powers of finance, who lost their overlordship in the face of the threatened financial reform of 1932 to 1937 and who are now emboldened to believe that they can fool the public and maintain their ancient position as the controllers of government.

Physical liberty, political liberty, economic liberty all depend upon the financial liberty which must be ours if the laws of supply and demand are to be made effective.

The common enemy of purchasing power, that common enemy to our recovery—to the recovery of the laborer, the farmer, the independent thinking industralist and business man—is that type of internationally minded banker who would decimate the domestic market, who plays fast and loose with our natural foreign markets, who drains the national treasury of its last resources and plunges the nation into the maelstrom of default and bankruptcy, in order that he may retain his unconstitutional right to coin and regulate the purchasing power, the money, without which neither industry nor labor can survive.

Talk Offers A New 'Deal' For Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

States—and there are millions of them—will realize their obligation towards this nation.

"In the final analysis, stockholders are all industrialists. They are interested primarily, of course, in dividends and in profits.

"However, they are possessed of sufficient moral and social ability to contribute something towards the moral and social obligations of the corporation. Policies towards the workingman, the question of superlative wages for high executives, the morals of fair practice in merchandising, the programs of co-operation with industries engaged in the same line of endeavor—**these things are all within the sphere of the ordinary stockholder!**

"Millions of stockholders in big industry are hereby invited in this emergency not only to regard their RIGHTS as they have in the past **but to assume the DUTIES which their invested funds impose upon them.**"

Jackson Day For Oratory, Not Example

(Continued from Page 1)

If President Roosevelt thinks so highly of Jackson's record as his words infer, why doesn't he fight the private bankers who control the government as Jackson did?

Mr. Roosevelt said:

> "The Bank of the United States was the purse and sword of the opposition (to Jackson), and with it were aligned all those who like the early Federationists in Jefferson's day were at heart in favor of control by the few.
>
> "The fight was won as all such fights are won in the long run — because Jackson was fighting on the side of the people, whose instincts did not fail him."

An identical situation has arisen today, with this exception — **the fight against the Federal Reserve System ISN'T being won because President Roosevelt isn't fighting on the side of the people.**

How Bank Check Creates Money With Penstroke!

Last week's edition of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** outlined the origin of modern paper money. In that article it was clearly shown that the goldsmith kept his gold in his vaults and, at first, issued against each gold piece a paper receipt, or certificate. Later on, when few people were aware of how little or how much gold the goldsmith actually had in his vault, we find the goldsmith issuing five times, ten times and twenty times the number of receipts, or certificates, in excess of the actual gold which he had.

He was lending these pieces of paper at interest.

If the holders of these receipts, or certificates, ever demanded actual payment of the goldsmith, the fraud would have been exposed.

Thus, the goldsmith, now turned banker, found by experience that he was in permanent continuous possession of a stock of gold far greater than he was ever called upon to pay out. So long as a bank note circulated, the gold it was a receipt for remained unused in his safe. But there was a far more important effect produced by the rise in popularity of the check system.

The banker's own clients, when they issued to one another orders to pay, or check, clearly **did not in the least affect the amount of gold he held.** Their checks merely transferred **ownership** of money from one of the banker's clients to another. The settlement of mutual indebtedness between those banking with the same bank by the check system is merely an affair of bookkeeping, which goes farther than the bank note and **dispenses altogether with money.**

The money is thus freed for use over again by the banker, who can, and does, lend it to reputable producers for definite periods, to be repaid with interest out of the proceeds of wealth - producing enterprise. But, again, the money itself need not be used for this, as a check-book serves the same purpose everywhere, so long as the bank's reputation for solvency remains good.

The original money is thus used over and over again, and out of an original quantity of wealth, claims to many times this amount of wealth in the possession of other quite innocent and unsuspecting people are created literally by the stroke of a pen.

This is the **pons asinorum** of banking, and at this point its apologists always seem to be distracted from the principles that money is supposed to subserve in a community to an **ex parte defence** of the system. It certainly does seem odd to a tyro to discover that the law proceeds with the utmost severity against the fraudulent counterfeiter for uttering new money tokens, but allows the bankers in effect to create it wholesale to lend at interest by these methods, which is a far more profitable business and infinitely more serious in its consequences to the general community than counterfeiting. To any other age it would have been the most obvious form of treason against the State.

(The above is an excerpt from "Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt," by Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S., published by E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York City.)

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No Recovery Without Financial Reform

SOCIAL JUSTICE

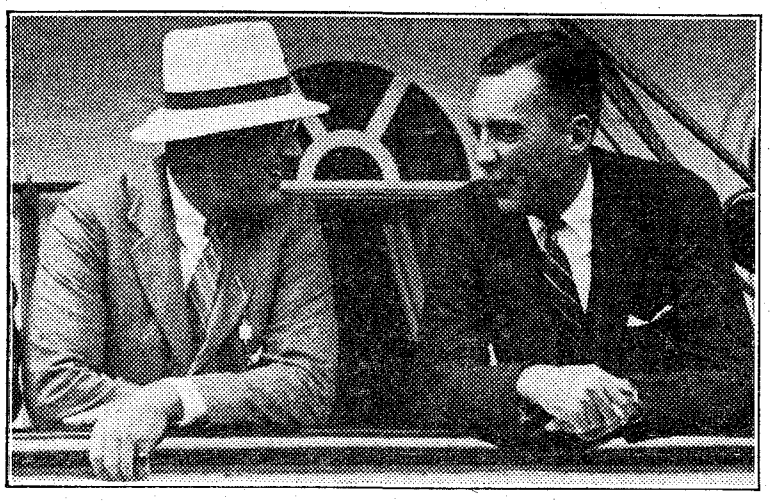
National Weekly Review

5c Per Copy

Volume V. No. 3 | Royal Oak, Michigan | January 10, 1938

Trust-Busting Pose of F.D.R. Recalls Similar Trait of Teddy

Yachting Partners



—*Acme Picture*

The great champion of the working man—chatting with Vincent Astor aboard the latter's costly yacht.

Former Roosevelt Also Strove to Protect Monopolies

An interesting parallel to the phoney aspects of Franklin D. Roosevelt's spat with big business monopolies is afforded by an almost identical situation that arose during the presidency of a former Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt also posed as a great champion of the people in assailing monopolies—he called them "malefactors of great wealth"—but he never turned a finger to curb the insidious practices of great corporations.

The autobiography of the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette tells the following story.

Trusts Mushroomed In Teddy's Term

When Theodore Roosevelt became president there were 140 combines and trusts and railroads having a total stock and bond issue of $3,784,000,000.

When Teddy left the White House there were 10,020 of these monster combines in existence with a total capital of $31,672,000,000.

Thus under the "trust busting" Roosevelt 66 trusts grew where one had grown before.

Attorney General To the Rescue

One of the biggest hoaxes ever perpetrated on the people was a sham suit which Teddy's attorney general brought against the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies. The public was howling at the time for action under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The case was quashed when the attorney general neglected to include in the suit the principal anti-trust charge against the companies.

In other words, the attorney general failed to make the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific defendant parties in a conspiracy action. Since this violation of the law was not charged by the government the action fell through.

A similar subterfuge allegedly was employed to placate public clamor against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

Public opinion was appeased without damaging the railroad monopolies in any way, thus establishing a political precedent that the present Roosevelt has found advantageous.

Hidden Hand

—*International*

Barney Baruch of Wall Street, chief monetary adviser of the president.

Ickes and Fellow Politicians Eye Electorate As They Rant

The first step President Roosevelt should take if he is to convince American citizens that he is really earnest about cracking down on big business monopolies is to purge the Department of Justice of politicians.

He should discharge Attorney General Cummings and his do-nothing assistants and replace them with successors who will enforce the present anti-trust laws.

Strengthening anti-trust legislation is an excellent objective, but enforcing the laws now on the books is a better and more practical one at the present time. This is something no administration has ever sought to do.

Big Talk from Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes won't wipe out the monopolies that control industry in the United States.

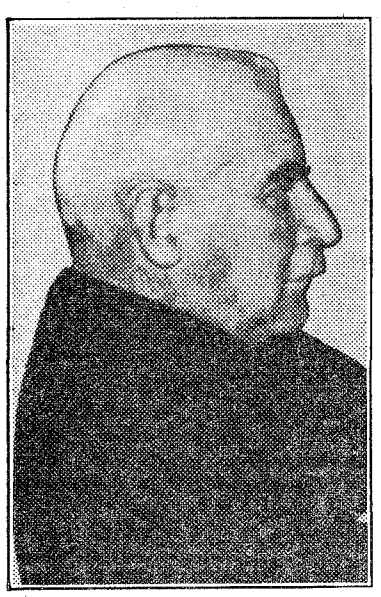
The sincerity of both of these gentlemen is placed in question because Jackson is gunning for the governorship of New York and Ickes has a yen to be president after 1940. Their recent fulminations are palpably designed to cadge the necessary publicity to build up their stature in the public eye.

Nor can any right thinking citizen believe that Mr. Roosevelt is sincere in his assault on monopolies as long as Bernard Baruch, the international banker, remains the principal White House adviser on financial matters.

It is apparent that if anything is done, it will be done without the president's approval and consent and only after the Big Talk of the Jacksons and the Ickes has gotten out of control.

Meanwhile, the only logical construction that can be placed on the administration's drive against monopolies is that Mr. Roosevelt is anxious to distract public attention from the "recession," the appointment of a Klansman to the Supreme bench, and the record of broken promises since 1933.

Old Maestro



—*Keystone*

J. P. Morgan, the biggest monopolist of them all, isn't worried by the Ickes-Jackson threats.

Terms of Two Roosevelts Are Alike in Many Ways

Following are a few highlights showing the similarity between the administrations of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

(1) Failure to enforce the anti-trust laws.

(2) Encouragement of industrial monopoly (through the N.R.A.) and the banking monopoly (through legislation giving Wall Street bankers dictatorial powers over the people's money).

(3) His intimate and confidential relations with Barney Baruch, Vincent Astor, Averill Harriman, the Standard Oil group, British and French international bankers, and others.

(4) Opposition to the liberals in Congress expressing the voice of the laborer and the farmer.

(5) Waste of 15 billion dollars of the taxpayers' money in Brain Trust schemes,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(1) Failure to enforce the anti-trust laws.

(2) Sponsoring of the Hepburn bill, a sham to prevent strong amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act.

(3) Support of the Aldridge-Cannon "stand pat" special privilege tariff program.

(4) Turning over of Indian coal lands to the big coal companies.

(5) His confidential relations with J. P. Morgan, Harriman, Perkins, Frick and their interlocking bank associates.

(6) Opposition to the progressive movement in Wisconsin and other states.

Big Wind

—*Wide World*

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, a trust-buster of doubtful parts.

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